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NEW YORK CITY.-THE GREAT METROPOLIS HEEDING THE CRY OF DISTRESS FROM THE FEVER-STRICKEN SOUTH .- SEE PAGE 54.

FRANK LESLIE'S

# ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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FRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

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WE commence this week the publication of our new serial story, entitled "A SECRET MAR-RIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES." by the DUKE DE POMAR. The story is one of profound interest, full of incident and passion, and will, we are confident, be keenly relished by our readers.

## OUR LESSON IN ECONOMY.

T does not require any familiar acquaintance with the learned work of Boeckh, on the political economy of Athens, or with the still more elaborate treatises of Dureau de la Malle, and of Cibrario, on the public economy respectively of Rome and of Europe during the Middle Ages, to understand that each period of the world must have a political economy peculiar to itself. The principles of economical science are, indeed, everywhere and always the same, but their application is subject to modifications drawn from time

and place and circumstance.

The civilization of antiquity was determined by the predominance of some single nation, now of Egypt, now of Greece, and now of Rome, which gave law to the rest of the world; but the civilization of our modern age is determined by a community of thought, feeling and interest which binds the separate nations of the world into a conscious brotherhood. It is this community which has given "form and pressure" to the body of doctrine known as international law, and it is this community of the nations which has given to the principles of economical science, in our day, a breadth of application and a depth of significance which were entirely unknown

in ancient times.

The present economical condition of the civilized word affords a striking proof in confirmation of this opinion. The financial stricture which rests on our own councial stricture which rests on our own country is shared, in a measure, by all the nations of Europe, and this result springs from causes which are common to each. Through a long period of their history the nations of Europe have engaged in destructive wars, eating out not only the substance of the living generation, but levying a perpetual mortgage on the fruits of industry in the ages to come. And in of industry in the ages to come. And in the short space of four years our Govern-ment was called to wage a war of most unexampled proportions, as well in the property it consumed as in the debt which it accumulated. If nothing but our Civil War had come to disturb the economical relations of the world, it would be sufficient to account for many of the phenomena which are now visible in Europe and in our own country; but when to the disturbances created by this war, with its "cotton famines" abroad and its financial cataclysms at home, we add the Franco - Prussian war which came in 1871 still further to derange the currents of international trade, we have causes more than enough to account for the great economical depression which resta like a blight on the productive forces of capital and labor. It is important to seize the elements of this problem in all their breadth and depth, lest, in the folly and short-sightedness of an improvident and purblind theory of politics, we may seek to find a panacea for our woes in the emol-

quack, instead of probing to the root of We are very far from holding that all the financial evils which now afflict our own country in common with Europe are purely and solely the result of the destroying agencies put in operation by war. We are painfully aware that the unwisdom of governments called to deal with the financial difficulties created by war has counted as a large factor in multi-plying the number and intensifying the pernicious tendency of these evils. It was the conceived necessities of our treasury, during the Civil War which induced our legislators to burden industry with excessive and ill-collected taxes in the shape of imposts and excises. It was these severe necessities which led to the cheap device of that paper money which has sapped alike the morals and the prosperity of the people. But, after making due allowance for the mischief, which could have been avoided, if only the wisdom of our statesmanship had risen to the height of our great emergencies, it still remains to be said that a large share of our present economical infelicities must be resolutely borne as the inevitable incidents and con-sequences of the war through which we have recently passed.

It may be objected that the present financial and commercial prosperity of France would seem to contradict the generality of the thesis we are seeking to demonstrate. But, in fact, the case of France is a case in point to confirm the truth of our proposi-Though France has recently been called to suffer the ravages of desolating and exhausting war, she has been able to draw, for the recuperation of her productive energies, on a reserve of strength which is greater than that of any other country in the world, England only excepted. In the first place, the French are the most economical people in Europe, and the late war found them rich in the possession of large savings which they had husbanded under the wise economical policy that prevailed in the Empire after the Free Trade treaty concerted by Mr. Cobden and M. Chevalier. It was upon these savings that the French Government drew in meeting the burdens imposed by the war, and the emission of paper money was constantly graduated with a vigilant eye to the specie level of the commercial world. In order that this specie level might be sedulously maintained, as far as practicable, in the monetary transactions of the French Government, it was the custom of the Government, during the height of its financial crisis, to expend large sums in keeping down the rate of ex-change between France and foreign counthe solidarity of the peoples in matters of finance, as well as in matters of morals and of political rights. And hence it was that they shunned all "kiting" with their currency, and refused to follow the lead even of M. Thiers when he proposed that France, after the war, should return to the protective policy of Louis Philippe.

If we are to recover our prosperity we must learn how to construe ourselves in the commonwealth of the nations, by taking on ourselves no burdens beyond those in-herent in our political and economical situation, and these inevitable burdens we must learn to bear with fortitude, instead of seeking for them a temporary relief in the intoxicating draughts of the paper

money Circe.

# A SIGNIFICANT ELECTION

HE result of the election in Maine shows I more clearly than any recent event in politics the extent and danger of the Green-Few States in the Union have a more intelligent, prosperous and sub-stantial population than Maine, and yet in a contest where the issue was squarely joined between honest money and unlimited inflation of an irredeemable currency, thirty-five thousand voters ranked themselves in support of the policy which means nothing but ruin and dishonor to every important interest. In two districts the franked the means resulted in the the frenzy of the moment resulted in the election of Representatives to Congress who are committed to the most ultra inflaion heresies, but slightest qualifications for the exalted duties with which they are intrusted. We may well stand amazed that so mad a delusion should dominate a people of such exceptional intelligence and conservatism of thought; and the inquiry is irresistible: If in such a community, dishonesty in finance and indifference to all the les experience as to the true financial policy of the nation, can find positive foothold, where lies our safety against the perils which menace the public faith and the interests of the people?

One fact developed by the struggle in Maine is of specially serious portent, and that is the surrender of a part of the Demo-cratic Party to the Greenback influence. In most of the counties of the State, the Democracy and Greenbackers entered into a direct coalition, and it is understood

of the two parties will co-operate to se-cure the election of a man of Greenback views as Governor. That any considerable portion of the Democratic Party, con-That any considerable spicuous all through our annals as the "Hard-Money Party," should thus desert the cause of a sound currency at this crisis of our financial history certainly presents a revelation of decay in the elements of political integrity and personal sincerity of conviction which is as lamentable as it is shameless. If, encouraged by the success of the Maine experiment, the Democracy of other States shall likewise abandon the party traditions, and, for the sake of a temporary success, make common cause with the inflationists and repudiators, the ffect upon the country will be most unfortunate. Such a course would unsettle public confidence, arrest enterprise, depreciate values, and substitute anarchy for the order now gradually evolving itself out of the chaos of the recent past. But the party success in any venture so utterly unprincipled could only be temporary. The honest, right-thinking men of the party cannot be led permanently astray, and in the end they will be sure to break loose from all coalitions embodying possibilities of serious evil to the finances and business of the country. In this view, as illustrating the necessity of a cordial union of the true men of all parties on the one supreme question of the hour, the Maine election may, after all, though its present influence cannot be otherwise than mischievous, finally serve a useful public end. It shows a great and terrible danger, and, warned in time, the people should be wise enough, and true enough to principle, to

## A PAR DOLLAR FOR WORK-INGMEN.

NOTHING is more true, and no truth is at this time entitled to greater consideration, than that "a sound currency," as once stated by Daniel Webster, "is an essential and indispensable security for the fruits of industry and honest enterprise." Such a currency the people of this country have not possessed since the close of 1861. Nor can they in the future, unless their paper money is made "stable and secured by an immediate relation to that which the world regards as of permanent value." this we mean that no currency, whether sued by Governments or banks, can be held to be secure unless there be real money, in the shape of coin, provided for its redemption. Any currency not so allied with the world's chosen standard of value alternately elevates and depresses the value of every man's property. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, renders the tenure of pos-session uncertain, and forces burdens upon labor from which it should be exempt.

But in the face of the obvious evils

cessarily resulting from a redundant, irredeemable currency, there are schemers against industrial prosperity and the national credit who demand the abolition of a coin standard, the extinction of the naa coin standard, the extinction of the national banks, the payment of the national debt with currency, and the issue of something like two thousand millions of "fiat" paper money for trade purposes. Their proposition is to make "cheap money"—as cheap, perhaps, as in 1864, when it required nearly three so-called paper dollars to purchase one hundred cents worth of any needed commodity. Plainly, the industrial classes will commit a fatal error if they yield themselves to the support of these leaders. The men who toil, produce, and create the material wealth of the country are entitled to the best attainable money in exchange for their best attainable money in exchange for their labor. The par value of an honest American dollar is exactly one hundred cents. At no time has it been more or less. It is true that for the past sixteen years the people have been accustomed to hear gold dollars quoted at a premium ranging from 285 in 1864 to one-fourth of one per cent. at the present time. The quotations have been false. The standard value of a gold dollar has been uniform. Its purchasing power before the Civil War, and at all times since, has been one hundred cents, and no more. The gold dollar is a par dollar, and as such it s of all commodities and any currency substitute for real money. July, 1864, ten thousand gold dollars would have purchased a farm or other property in paper currency at \$28,500. Not that the purchasing power of the coin had increased since 1860 when gold and paper were equal, but that the paper had depreciated in value and only possessed a purchasing power of about thirty-five cents to the dollar. The coin dollar simply retained its par value, while paper currency had fallen so low as to be at a discount of 65 per cent.

The workingmen of the country cannot afford to allow themselves to be deceived with reference to the currency question. They, more than all others, have an abiding interest in obtaining a dollar the par value of which shall be one hundred cents, standard value. They are told, it is

lients and cataplasms of the economical that in the Legislature the representatives true, that Congress possesses the power to issue paper money, and decree it shall pass current at its face value. But laws inflicting pains and penalties could not maintain the Continental "flat" money or the French assignats at their face value. The "flat" money of both countries, in spite of severe enactments, sank in purhasing power until it became as worthless as Confederate scrip. Even the present greenbacks which, when issued, the Government solemnly promised to redeem in coin, so depreciated that in 1864 their average purchasing power was only 45.24 cents, or 54.76 cents less than their face

> If commercial law fixes the purchasing lower of a currency at a per centage les than its face value no legislative power can provide a remedy. The users of that currency must submit, although it leads to their impoverishment and ruin. How was it during the war period to which allusion has been made? In 1867-8 a governmental examination was instituted with a view to determine in how far the industrial classes had been affected by agencies growing out of the Civil War. The facts showed that while the average price of living had been enhanced to the extent of 90 per cent., the increase in wages to skilled labor had been 60 per cent., and 50 per cent. to unskilled labor, as compared with 1860-61 when paper was at par with gold. From this it apparent that the working classes were at a disadvantage. An example or two will suffice to show to what extent. The skilled mechanic who earned \$9.00 per week in 1860-61 received his wages in money possessing a purchasing power of 100 cents to the dollar. In 1864, with an advance of 60 per cent. to his earnings, his weekly pay amounted to \$14.40 in paper, the purchasing power of which was only equal to \$6.51, coin standard, which stand-ard governed the whole cost of his living. In the case of the unskilled laborer who received \$6.00 per week prior to the war, an advance of 50 per cent on his weekly pay nominally gave him \$9.00, payable in the paper money of the period. The average purchasing power of his nine paper dollars in 1864 was simply \$4.07; thus he really obtained for his labor \$1.93 less per week than in 1860-61.

> These facts should have weight with workingmen in determining their course relative to the currency question. They are facts taken from their own personal experience, and go far to make plain the cause of the embarrassments from which they have suffered during so many years. Investigation proves that at any given time \$120,000,000 will be found to be due time \$120,000,000 will be round to be due to laboring men and women in this country. The purchasing power of that sum in paper now amounts to \$119,700,000. Remand the currency back to the position it occupied in 1864, and its purchasing power will shrivel to \$54,288,000, that is to say, \$120,000,000 in paper which will now purchasing compredictions to the extent of purchase commodities to the extent of \$119,700,000, under conditions which exsted fourteen years ago, would purchase \$65,412,000 less. With paper on an equality with gold, the gain in purchasing power of the \$120,000,000 would be \$300,000. When the industrial classes shall again receive their wages in par dollars, then the good time so long wished for and yet so long

delayed will have come.

# AMERICAN PROGRESS AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE latest, and probably in some serse the greatest, of the great world's fairs, will soon be brought to a close. Unquestionably the Paris Exhibition, measured by a just standard, must rank as a success. It is not claimed that there will be when the balance is made any conbe, when the balance is made, any considerable surplus for distribution among those who assumed the responsibility of the enterprise. It has, however, done much to restore the prestige of France, and to compel the world to admit that Paris, even under a Republic, is still the first capital of Europe. It has brought the nations together in friendly competition, each exhibiting its best, whether the fruit of its soil or the fruit of its brain, for the general benefit of mankind. It has made Paris for a whole Summer the centre of attraction to the traveling and money-spending public, and has thus contributed largely to the coffers of tradesmen and producers of every class. It has probably also done some good in removing those differences which separate nation from nation, and so has hastened the advent of that better time when the energies of the people shall no longer be ex-pended in the ruinous rivalry of war, but in the healthful and improving rivalry which seeks distinction in the arts of

It is, and cannot be otherwise than, a source of great gratification to all Americans that, notwithstanding our remoteness from the scene of the display, we have made not only a creditable, but a highly successful, exhibit. American products of all kinds have commanded attention, and Europe has been compelled to admit that,

or Pres

young as we are as a separate and independent people, we are fully abreast of the oldest nations in art, in inventive genius,

and in manufacturing skill.

It was natural to expect that in certain departments we should be almost without a rival. In farm produce, canned meats, and specialties of that sort, we have long had the field to cursolver; while in first had the field to ourselves; while in fire arms. agricultural implements, labor-saving machines, india-rubber goods, and such like, we have defied all competition. Our superiority in all these particulars has been fully maintained. In certain other de-partments in which it was not anticipated that we should be able to do more than make a merely respectable show—to prove to other nations that although we had not yet attained to their high standard in certain specialties in which separately they had won distinction, we were, at least, pressing forward and striving after the mark—the result exceeds all anticipations. Among the awards granted to Americans, we find prizes for watches, for silks, for prints, for plain cottons, for woolen goods of various kinds, and for carpets; and while American wines are steadily growing in favor, the championship medal has been awarded to American beer. After only one hundred years of separate and independent national life, and in spite of the drawback of a wasteful civil war, we are in a position in which we can compete, without fear of defeat, in almost all branches of trade and industry, with the most experienced and advanced nations of the Old World. In almost every branch of the steel and iron trade we hold our own with England. with England. We have no longer any cause to be afraid of Birmingham and Shefiled; and from our New England mills we are sending forth goods, which in some markets are displacing the cottons of Manchester and the woolens of Bradford and of Leeds. Our linens compare favorably with those of any other nation, and our silks are but little behind those of Lyons. We are making better and cheaper watches than can be made in London, Paris, or Geneva; and in many of the finer de-partments of mechanical skill, in which the French were wont to excel, we are actually carrying off the palm. All this in a single century. Americans may well be proud of their country and its history—a history of progress and achievement exceeding in splendor anything ever witnessed among other peoples.
With such a record, and enjoying the

advantageous standpoint now attained, we may look to the future with hope and with confidence. Our resources are practically boundless. Our vast and fruitful territory, as yet unpeopled, is destined to be the home of industrious and thriving millions. Our mineral wealth-scattered over the entire Union-is a factor of incalculable value. Our institutions, which secure to all freedom in the highest and truest sense, are adapted to the development of both the intellectual and material resources of the nation. From June, 1872, to June, 1873, our imports exceeded our exports by one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. From June, 1877, to June, 1878, our exports exceeded our imports by two hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars. Explain the figures how we may, we cannot escape the conclusion that they imply positive and substantial progress. With the certainty of the increased development of our natural resources, with multiplied inventions, and with improvement and progress in all branches of manufacturing industry, we have before us a future which, however it may be temporarily obscured, cannot but lend new glories and impart new strength to the Republic.

# ·THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE tragic death of Mehemet Ali Pasha, I who had been sent by the Porte to pacify Albania, is the most startling recent episode in the complications that have followed the Berlin Treaty. The facts appear to be that on his arrival at Jakova he found the greatest excitement prevailing among the inhabitants. The house selected by him for a lodging was set on fire by Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. fight began between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort, twenty of whom were of some Ulemas stopped the fight. But this was renewed about six o'clock. Abdullah Pasha, the Adjutant of Mehemet Ali, and several officers of the escort were killed, and the house in which they took refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali escaped from the burning building and concealed himself in a shed close by, but his hidingplace was soon discovered, and he was mer-cilessly put to death. What pictures must have swiftly passed before his memory during his last moments! Born at Magdeburg. Saxony, in 1827, the son of a staff-trumpeter in the "Nicholas regiment," and descended from an exiled French family, the career of Detroit had been extraordinary. A runaway apprentice, he shipped on board a Mecklenburg brig bound for the Levant.

become a Pasha. So he sprang from the Mecklenburg brig into the Bosphorus and swam to the passing barge of Ali Pasha, who was afterwards a famous Grand Vizier. Rescued from a watery grave, he threw himself at Ali's feet, and, avowing a wish to embrace Islamism, asked for protection. The scenes and vicissitudes of his life from that hour until, as Mehemet Ali Pasha, he was created for a few weeks during the late war commander in-chief of all the Turkish armies, and until at its close he was sent by the Porte as Plenipotentiary to the Berlin Congress, are familiar to the world. And now the ambitious dreams of this Saxon peasant boy have been brought to a bloody end by the Albanian insurgents at Jakova.

Albania is described at Vienna as being in a state of anarchy which may compel the Austrians to occupy that province also; but, in fact, it would rather seem to be in a state of thoroughly organized military insurrection. The Albanian League is said to number 45,000 men, well-armed and equipped, and determined to resist to the utmost the occupation of their territory by any Christian Power. Meanwhile Austria is compelled to redouble its efforts to complete the occupation, or, rather, the subjugation of Bosnia. After the defeat of the Austrians at Bihacs, the Bosnian insurgents even made a bold raid into Austrian territory at Leskovatz. They were driven back, and the Austrians will doubtless ultimately subdue them; but it will first be shown that it is not so easy as the European plenipotentiaries at Berlin imagined it would be to transfer a spirited people, without consulting their own wishes, from one Government to another, like dumb, driven cattle.

Constantinople is agitated not only by rumors of conspiracies in favor of the ex-Sultan Murad, and by Ambassador Layard prudently declining to pledge England to advance, at the cool request of Safvet Pasha, thirty million dollars, taking the surplus revenues of Cyprus as collateral, so that the Sultan may carry out the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, but also by the refusal of the Constantinople bakers to sell any more bread for the depreciated currency. Ex-Sultan Murad's successor has been running the printing presses set up in 1876 harder since the late war began than even Murad ran them, in the production of "flat money." By the end of November, 1877, more than \$100,000,000 of this money had been issued. While the war lasted the Porte managed to get along with it, but the old-fashioned laws of trade have now made it almost as worthless as federate money became in Richmond towards the close of our Civil War. In order to prevent bread-riots in Constanti-nople, the Sultan Abdul Hamid has remitted the grain tax and appointed a com-mission to adjust the currency. It is rumored that the European Powers are about to remonstrate jointly against the Porte's backwardness in executing the Berlin treaty, especially as regards Monte-negro and Greece. But it is very doubtful whether England will unite with the other Powers in thus "crowding" its bewildered ally, the Turk.

France has just celebrated, with extraordinary festivities at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the passage of a law at the last session of the Chambers appropriating seventeen million francs for the construction of a deep-sea harbor at that port. Nothing is more striking or more commendable than the policy of the French Republic, while in self-defense keeping up its army and navy to a high standard of efficiency, to lavish liberal sums on vast public works and improvements. Paris will shortly be gayer than ever with the closing festivities of the International Exposition. The return of fashionable Parisians will be hastened by the expected arrival of many visitors of royal rank—the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, the Czarevitch, and the Prince of Wales. Even the Queen of England and Empress of India may take a glance at the Exposition on her way to Germany. The Radical Deputies, while disclaiming participation in the doctrines of the Socialists' Congress in the Grenelle district, have commissioned Louis Blanc to express to the Minister of the Interior their regret at the breaking up of the Congress by the police, regarding it years to come. an infringement of the right of meeting and association. But their legitimate ten-derness on this point would not be at all appreciated by Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, whose speech, read from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag, was nothing but a denunciation of Social Democracy, and against whose life a new plot has just been discovered; or by the Czar of Russia, by whose orders a hundred Nihilist students of the Universities of St. Petersburg and Kieff have been arrested on sus

from an exiled French family, the career of Detroit had been extraordinary. A runaway apprentice, he shipped on board a Meckienburg brig bound for the Levant. Even then he boasted of his intention to

with the Spanish Cortes, efforts will be made to elect representatives from Cuba who will be able to further the wishes of the abolition party.

The volume of immigration is steadily increasing. During the month of August, the arrivals at this port reached 7,414, an increase of 1,325 over August of last year. The total arrivals of immigrants for the year to the 1st instant were 54,164, the increase over the same period last year being 9,047.

While the postilence is devastating some of the cities of the Mississippi Valley, paralyzing all business enterprise, reports reach us from other parts of the South that, the Autumn trade prospects are most encouraging. This is particularly the ease in Richmond, Augusta, Savannah and other cities in the seaboard States. Crops in Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia are good and the people cheerfully anticipate the revival of business.

Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., will hold a fair at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 & 293 Bowery, from September 15th to 22d, Inclusive, for the benefit of sick and disabled veterans of the war and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Since its organization this Post has raised and expended \$14,874 in relief, and as the funds are nearly exhausted, the members take this pleasant means of recuperating, financially, for the Winter season.

The surrender of the Democratic party in Maine to the Greenback faction is offset by the capitulation of the Republicans in some of the Pennsylvania districts to the same malign influence. The only safe course in the coming elections for citizens who honestly desire the maintenance of a sound financial policy, will be to rise above all mere partisan considerations, and vote for the candidate, without regard to old party affiliations, who can be relied upon to stand up for that policy under any and all circumstances.

THERE is a marked business revival in Philadelphia. The clothing, shoe and hat manufacturers report large and growing orders, and the employés of many of the wholesale stores are kept busily at work until late in the night. The dealers in notions, drygoods, hardwares, fancy goods, etc., all agree that the Fall orders are already far in advance of their expectations. The cotton and woolen mills in the city and suburbs are working to their full capacity, and on every hand there are unmistakable signs that the prolonged period of commercial depression has reached its end.

New Hampshire has a summary method of dealing with the tramps found within her borders. Under a recent law, they may, if shown after an impartial examination to be actual vagrants, be sent to the State Prison and set to work, and by way of showing that this law will not be permitted to remain a dead letter, a tramp arrested in Concord has just been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of fourteen months. The effect of this stringent policy will be, obviously, to increase the tramp population in other New England States, and they will probably be driven, in self-defense, to enact laws after the New Hampshire model. In some way or other, the tramp nuisance must be finally and generally suppressed.

The whole country is responding with royal unanimity and generosity to the appeals from the fever-smitten South. Even the children of the Sunday and day schools all over the North are contributing sums which, in the aggregate, will amount to thousands of dollars. In Pittsburgh, the principals of all the ward schools, forty in number, with 20,000 scholars, explained the need of help for the southern sufferers, and on the 16th instant, nearly every pupil made a contribution of from one penny upwards to the relief fund. The spectacle of the children of the North pouring their gifts into the lap of the suffering South may well disarm sectional hate and point the way to a closer brotherhood in the years to come.

THE Minnesota Republicans, in the platform adopted at their State Convention, pledged their hearty support to the present Administration in "its efforts to emaucipate the primary councils of the people from the domination of office-holders." That is a perfectly safe pledge. With nearly every member of the Cabinet making partisan speeches from the stump, and Federal officials in many of the States actively participating in the management of caucuses and conventions, the idea that the Administration is seeking to destroy "the domination of office-holders" is altogether too farcical to justify any other feeling than contempt. But, perhaps, the Minnesota Republicans intended their declaration to be considered as a bit of sarcasm.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A GRAND ball was given in Newport, September 9th, in honor of Admiral Inglefield and the officers of the British fleet at rendezvous in the harbor.

GENERAL BUTLER has been nominated by the Massachusetts Greenback Convention for Governor, and the Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, by the Temperance men.

UP to Monday morning, September 16th, the database by sellow fever exceeded 5,300 in number. There have been light frosts, and the fever is absting slightly.

THE forty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute was opened in New York, September 11th. There were 150 more applications for place than could be allowed.

Tuz Oregon Legislature, which convened September 2th, effected a permanent organization on the 13th. The vote for Governor was canvassed, showing Thayer's majority to be sixty-nine.

IN New Hampshire the Democrats have nominated Frank A. McKean for Governor on a greenback, anti-tariff and a "traud" platform, and the Republicans General Natt Head on a hard-money platform.

The question of the legality of silver resumption has been raised, and, in consequence, Secretary Sherman has issued an order postpoung the execution of the order for the exchange of silver dollars for United States notes until a judicial opinion is received.

A STORM of rain visited portions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, New York and New Jersey last week, prevailing in some sections for days. Many bridges were carried away in Ohio, and considerable damage done to railroad property along the line of the storm.

The House of Representatives of Maine (complete) will consist of 65 Republicans, 2 Democrats, elected by Republicans, 27 Democrats, and 57 Greenbackers. Thiritee not of the 27 Democratic Representatives were chosen on the straight Democratic ticket over both Republican and Greenback candidates, and will hold the balance of power in the House. The other 14 were chosen by Greenback aid.

An attempt is being made to have the general Government to interiere to prevent the filling up of the harbor of New York with garbage from the city. Solicitor Rayner, in a decision published September 13th, declared that the obstruction to commerce caused by the dumping of refuse can be prevented by the United States authorities, and advised that the matter be brought to the early attention of the next Congress.

THE National party at New Orleans, headed by Mr. Frank Hatch, an old Democrat and Collector of the Port before the War, has telegraphed to General Beauregard, who is in New York, offering bim the place at the head of the State ticket in opposition to Major E. A Burke, the regular Democratic nominee. The solid negro vote is pledged to General Beauregard in this offer, as there has been a fusion between the Nationals and Republicans.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created in New York by the report that charges have been preferred against the Sheriff, the County Clerk and the Register on the ground that illegal and exorbitant fees have been exacted in their offices. It is believed that a similar movement against the same officers in Kings County is in progress, and that the documents in both instances will be handed Governor Robinson before the 18th of September.

A numon gained currency in the early part of last week that General Miles and a party of travelers had been massacred by the Bannock Indians in the Yellowstone region, but on Soptembor 14th, news was received that Miles had fought the hostiles with twenty-seven men of the Fitth Infantry and thirty-five friendly Crows, and killed thirteen Bannocks and twenty-two horses, and captured thirty-four men, women and children, and two hundred horses. It is thought the Bannock war is thus ended.

# Foreign.

GREECE has appealed to the Powers to give her the territory promised in the Treaty of Berlin.

Great festivities have been held at Boulogne, France, to celebrate the grant of \$3,094,000 for a deep sea harbor there.

THE Cleopatra obelisk was successfully placed in position on its pedestal in the gardens of the Thames Embankment, London, September 12th.

THE Ports will not only accept the English programme of reforms for Asia Minor, but will shortly issue a proclamation extending it to the whole Empire.

On account of the unusually heavy rise in the White and Blue Niles in Egypt, the Government is adopting measures of precaution against disaster from a flood.

EMPEROR WILLIAM made no reference to foreign affairs in the speech at the opening of the German Parliament on September 9th, but urged the adoption of the Anti-Socialist bill.

Over 600 bodies have been recovered of persons drowned by the disaster to the excursion steamer Princess Alice in the Thames, on September 3d, eighty-three being past identification.

DE. Noreling, who made the last attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Gormany, died in prison, September 10th, of parilysis of the lungs, induced by the wounds he inflicted upon himself at the time of his arrest.

Managemen November as opened in Paris a public

MINISTER NOVES has opened, in Paris, a public subscription in aid of the fever stricken people in the United States. Subscriptions will be received by Minister Noves, Consul-General Fairchild and Commissioner-General McCormack.

A PRICHTFUL colliery explosion occurred at Abercarae, near Newport, Monmouthabire, England, on September 11th, white 371 men were in the pit. Only ninety men were rescued. The mine caught fire and burned furiously. Early on the morning of the 12th the desperate expedient of flooding the pit was adopted, all hope of saving the men being abandoned.

It is reported that over 246 Bosnians, and Servians have been executed by the Austrians during the past fortnight. The Vienna Bourse has been much disturbed by the news of the intended retrograde movement of the Austrian army in Bosnia. Later dispatches announce that the Austrians have been greatly rein forced, and began offensive operations against the insurgents on the banks of the Save.

SAPVET PASHA has verbally informed Minister Layard that the Porte adheres to the scheme of reforms for Asia Minor drawn up by him. Safvet Pasha at the same time pointed out the necessity of obtaining the means for executing the reforms, and asked an advance of six million pounds on the surplus revenue of Cyprus. Minister Layard replied that this was impossible, as it would require a vote of Parliamout.

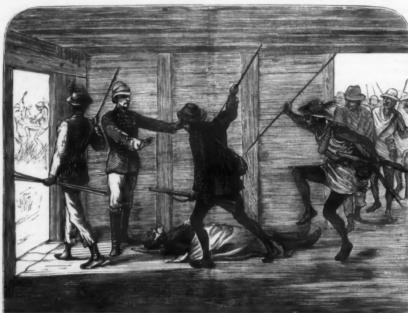
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated European Press.-See Page 55.



CYPRUS .- THE BRITISH OCCUPATION-THE AQUEDUCT AT LARNAKA.



CYPRUS .- THE BRITISH OCCUPATION-A BAZAAR AT LARNAKA



APRICA .- THE LATE CAPPRE WAR -NATIVES VIEWING THE BODY OF SANDILLA.



CYPRUS .- A NATIVE DANCE ON THE TURKISH RECRUITING GROUND AT NICOSIA.



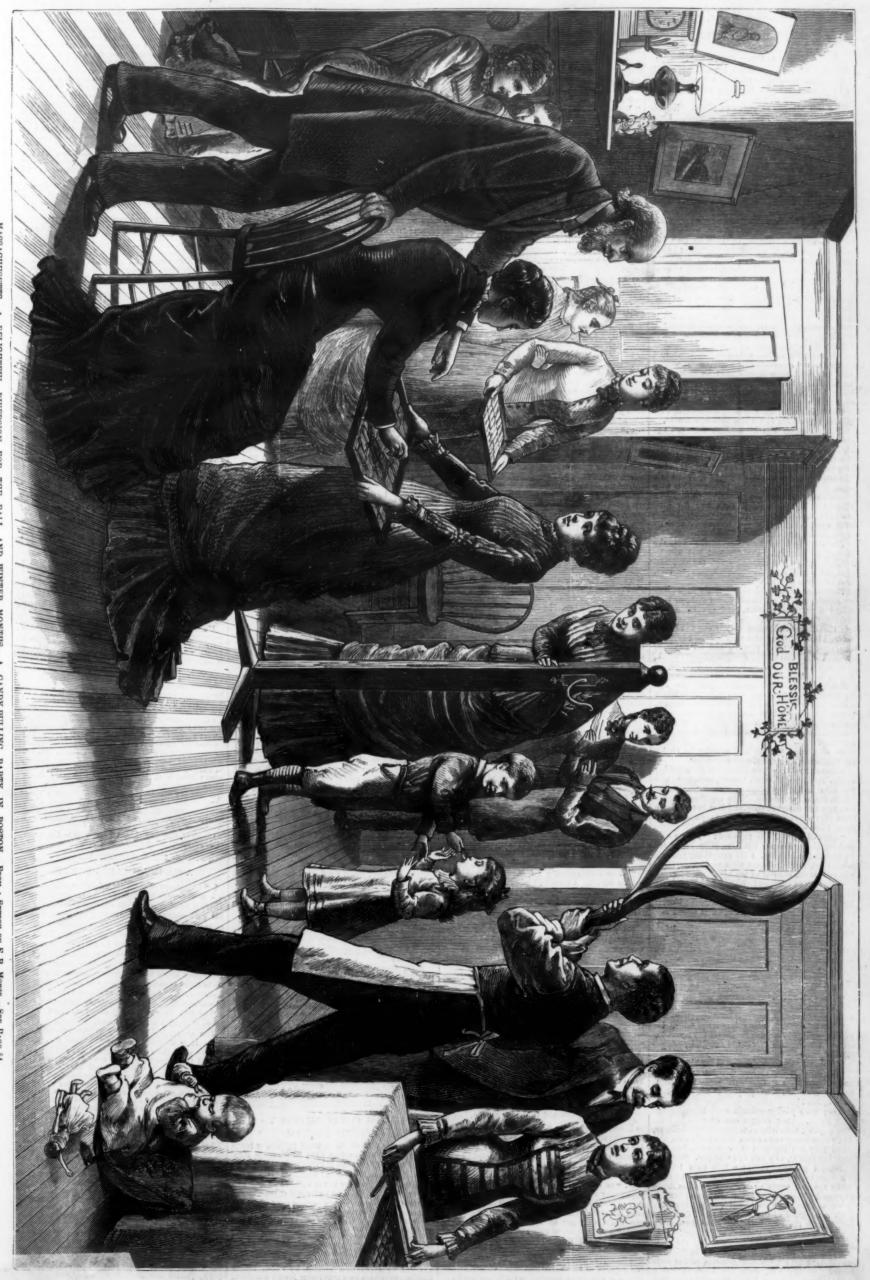
BELGIUM .- THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING-PROCESSION OF WOMEN BEFORE THE EING AND QUEEN.



MONTENEGRO .- THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION -- A STREET SCENE IN GRAHOVO.



ENGLAND, -THE SHAKERS' ENCAMPMENT AT HORDLE, NEAR LYMINGTON. HAMPSHIRE PAMILY DWELLINGS ON THE HIGHWAYS,



MASSACHUSETTS.-A DELIGHTFUL DIVERSION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS -- A CANDY-PULLING PARTY IN BOSTON -- From a Serticular E. R. Morse .- See Page 54.

# ROY'S WIFE.

G. J. WHYTE-MELVILLE.

CHAPTER XXXIX .- (CONTINUED).

TOHN ROY, for all answer, scanned this comely suitor from top to toe with a meaning smile. "What are you laughing at?" asked the

latter.
"I was thinking of your own advice. Nobody can put it in practice better than yourself. I will do all I can for you, of course, but go to the young the state of the young th lady's house, try to see her alone, and then yard-arm to yard-arm! I have no doubt that the best man will win!"

pursuance of this sage counsel, Mr. Brail, who had got himself up splendidly for the occa-sion, proceeded with a beating heart towards the town residence of Sir Hector Bruce, devoutly hoping that Roy had been as good as his word, and that he would have no stronger resistance to nter than might be offered by the young lady

Even Hester's scruples, however, he grew less and less sanguine of conquering the nearer he ap-proached her domicile, for, with the customary perversity of true love, he overrated the value of

berversity of true love, he overrated the value of his idel, in proportion as he depreciated his own.

Can we wonder that he "stood off-and-on," as he called it, walking up and down, and traversing the street several times, before he found ourrage to knock at the well-known door; or that, when it pened, he felt for one cowardly moment it be a relief to learn Miss Bruce was not at

following the servant up-stairs, like a man in a dream, he was conscious of a vague, stupid wonder how he should come down again; whether as the happiest man that ever stepped, or as a poor, un-lucky devil, without a hope or a fear left in the

Notwithstanding its romance, the sensation re minded him a little of his first visit to a dentist.

Notwithstanding its romance, the sensation reminded him a little of his first visit to a dentist.

But no sooner was he through the drawingroom door, and fairly in her presence, than the
sight of the girl he loved dispelled, as it always did,
the forebodings and misgivings that had haunted
him so cruelly. Even diffidence became absorbed
in admiration, and all other feelings were lost in a
sense of irrational delight only to be near her once
more. When she rose—a radiant vision with blue
ribbons in her dress—and gave him her slim,
white hand, he felt perfectly composed and happy,
even while admitting it was impossible such—an
angel could ever be his own!

He scarcely dared look her in the face, she
seemed so beautiful. Perhaps that was why he
failed to notice the shifting color, the deepened
eyes, the trembling of the delicate mouth and chin,
that told their own tale.

Neither of them could subsequently have given
an account of their conversation. I imagine they
talked about the weather, and the opera, and
somebody's ball, unconsciously and without attaching the slightest meaning to any one word they
said. Presently, the shuttlecock fell dead between
two such procecupied players, and an awkward
silence ensued that neither found courage to break.

two such preoccupied players, and an awkward silence ensued that neither found courage to break.

silence ensued that neither found courage to break. The ship was becalmed, as it were, and lay such a log on the water, she had not even steerageway!

Brail's pulses were beating hard, his lips twitched, and his strong nerves thrilled like a girl's! If Miss Bruce betrayed less discomposure, it was because she kept her head bent over some embroidery, stitching with industry beyond praise—but I believe she unpicked most of the work next day.

-but I believe she unpicked most of the work next day.

In such cases, though undoubtedly he ought, the gentleman does not always speak first.

"Hare you—have you chanced to see anything of Mr. Roy lately f" asked Hester, turning to sort the silks in her work-basket, with a transparent affectation of unconcern. The question brought him two feet nearer at once, and it is but justice to state that when fairly vard-arm to vard-arm to

him two feet nearer at once, and it is but justice to state that when fairly yard-arm to yard-arm he opened fire without delay.

"Seen Mr. Roy?" he repeated; "I have seen nothing else. I nover left him, Miss Bruce, till he returned to his duty. I did everything you told me. I ask nothing better than to do everything you tell me for the rest of my life!"

"Are you so obedient? I had no idea you were so much afraid of me."

"You must have seen it. I've been the biggest

"You must have seen it. I've been the biggest coward in that way ever since the first time I met you at the Horticultural Gardens. I dare say you ave forgotten all about it?'

No answer.
"I haven't, I never shall! You were rigged out in a white dress, and had hoisted your fa-colors. You told me they were. Sailor's b deep and true !"

"I think I remember. You said you liked blue."
"I said no more than the truth, and not half so

much as I thought. Somehow, I never can say as much as I want to you."

"That dress was rather a favorite of mine. Do you know, I've got it still? Directly we were introduced, I felt sure you would admire it, being a

" How did you know I was a sailor ?"

"By the way you carried your hands dangling outwards-so-as if they were ready to do any thing. Able and willing, you know. I always liked sailors!"

They were willing enough now, those brown, able hands. They caught one of here able hands. They caught one of hers in their manly grasp, with infinite tenderness and delicacy. but yet so firmly as to claim it for their own, and when they had captured their prisoner, lifted it,

when they had captured their prisoner, lifted it, resisting faintly, to a pair of eager lips.

Need I go on? Surely a lady thus fettered considers herself no longer a free agent, and must make the best terms she can. How Miss Bruce expressed submission—whether she hauled her flag down, or sheered off to leeward, or practiced any such manœuvres of the vanquished—I decline to say, but for the next half-hour or so there is no doubt she carried a red ensign at the fore! Had the weather necessitated coals, and had the footthe weather necessitated coals, and had the footman brought them in, with stealthy footfall, he would have seen his young mistress sitting contentedly on the sofa, with her head against a broad, honest shoulder, and a strong, honest arm

encircling her waist. The work-basket, clumsily enough, had contrived to get itself upset, and the embroidery, with a needle sticking upright, lay tumbled on the floor.

What do people talk about when they have just become engaged? Happily nobody knows. They cannot remember themselves, and are seldom over-heard, as such conversations are invariably carried on in whispers. I fancy that even in these mo-ments of rapture, as in most certhly enjoyment, much of the pleasure consists in retrospection. "When did you first begin to think you liked me?" "When did you first begin to think you liked me?" "Do you remember when I danced with the captain?" "Have you forgotten how vexed I was about the flower?"—and so on, and so on. There is not much sense in it. The faculty man calls Recent heat tally absorbed itself, the power. calls Reason has totally absented itself: the power calls Reason has totally absented itself; the power man calls Folly reigns supreme; and yet, I ask each and all of you, who have waged the common venture, who have "gelebt and geliebt," whether these are not the moments when weak mortality is most convinced it possesses an immortal soul.

vinced it possesses an immortal soul.

To "see papa in the library" seems rather a come-down after a flight like these; yet, for suitors of such girls as Miss Bruce, it is an inevitable sequel. Brail, agitated and anxious, while supremely happy, wondered how Sir Hector could be so composed. The old man's hand was cool, his brow serene, and he bowed his visitor into a chair without the slightest symptoms of emotion. But then, though very fond of Hester, he was not in love with her, and it seemed, moreover, that he had not been taken wholly unawares.

had not been taken wholly unawares. Roy having fulfilled his promise, the father had found time to consider the pretensions and general character of the man who was going to ask his daughter of him as a wife. In the library they were closeted for more than an hour, and at the end of that time Brail scarcely knew whether he was accepted or not. The pros and cons seemed many, and must be so exhaustively treated. T want of fortune, the hazardous profession, were such grave objections. But, on the other hand, Hester's happiness should be the first considera-Hester's happiness should be the first consideration, though young people did not always know their own minds, and Mr. Brail's personal character was so wholly unimpeachable, that—in short, there was a great deal to be said on both sides, and nothing must be done in a hurry. Sir Hector was getting infirm and felt fatigued, he would not detain his visitor any longer, but, perhaps, if Mr. Brail had no better engagement, he would dine with them to-day at eight sharp. A little family party of three. Nobody but themselves! How could Mr. Brail have a better engagement? He had no fears now. The very footman who let him had no fears now. The very footman who let him out seemed to look on him as one of themselves,

CHAPTER XL .- WELCOME HOME.

WHAT a rum fellow Fitzowen is! He pro W mised to come to Norway with us, and now that the yacht is ready, sails bent and stores on board—hang him! he throws me over at the last moment!"?

The speaker, a ruddy, square-built personage wearing his hat very much aslant, who stood in his club-window, looking thoroughly aggrieved, threw out the above remark as a bait for general

threw out sue above.

"Fitz was always slippery," observed one of the circle. "But it isn't his fault this time, poor devil! He's gone a mucker. I always said he would, and now he is forced to bolt!"

"Money. Or rather bills. No fellow can stand sixty per cent. It would break the Roths-

"You're all wrong," interrupted a third gossip who prided himself on the accuracy of his information tion. "It has nothing to do with money. I the other thing. Fitz has been refused, and is astonished he has fled the country."

astonished he has fied the country."

"Refused! Then women are not all such fools as I thought. Who is the wise virgin?"

"Miss Bruce. Rather a good-looking virgin, and an heiress. No wonder Fitz feels it. He was getting deuced hard up."

"1 thought no English girl with money ever refused an Irishman without!"

"I thought no English girl with money ever refused an Irishman without!"

"Fitz isu't an Irishman. Only an Irish peer."

"Then that accounts for it. I suppose he'll sell his horses. I shouldn't mind having the bay mare. Where is he off to?"

"Sicily—Kamschatka—Madagascar—the Le-

vant-wherever fellows do go when they can't pay

He couldn't have started for all these places

He couldn't have started for all these places, and was, indeed, no further off than County Galway, where he owned a property, that as yet he had never seen, but now determined to visit with certain vague ideas of becoming a judicious landlord, a respectable country gentleman, and doing some little good in his generation.

Morally, our friend had sustained what may be called "a shake." All his preconceived notions as to the ends and aims of life seemed to have changed. It was beginning to dawn on him that a human being, even a good-looking young nobleman, with an Irish peerage, might have been put into this world for more useful purposes than to eat a certain number of dinners, wear out a certain number of boots, and lay siege to a certain number of hearts, not very well worth winning after ber of hearts, not very well worth winning after

Like Byron's sample peer, he had

"Loved his love and gamed his gaming;"

so it occurred to him he would stop at that point without fulfilling the remainder of the programme. He had been more than startled, he had been put to utter shame and confusion, when he found that one of the weak and frivolous sex he had been acone of the weak and frivolous sex he had been accustomed to count as alternately tyrants and victims, was capable of shaping her conduct, not by expediency and caprice, but on high moral principles of abstract right and wrong. The man had a fund of chivalry and generosity in his nature, if one could only get at it, and when Mrs. Roy appealed to his sense of honor and duty she touched the right chord. For the first time he experienced a purer and nobler sentiment than the longing he had hitherto mistaken for Love, and was proud to feel capable of self-denial and self-sacrifice on behalf of a woman he resolved never to see again. half of a woman he resolved never to see again.

"She is in a false position," he said to himself, "and so am I. While we live in the same town, large as it is, there must always be an off-chance of our meeting, and I cannot answer for myself if I am to see those deep-gray eyes again! No. I will not thwart her on the path of right. She is so good; she deserves to be happy, and happy I pray she may be, even if she must needs go back to the husband who never was half worthy of her, who could suspect her without cause, desert her without scruple, and console himself with such a bundle of affectation as Lady Jane!

So he sought distraction from Nelly's haunting image in the volubility of his Irish tenants or the prolixity of his Scotch agent, and while perched on a seven-foot bank, watching his plausible laborers working as if the tools burned their fingers, he little dreamed how happy she really was in her

The vardarm-to-vardarm tactics had succeeded with Mrs. Roy as with Miss Bruce. After a sharp encounter on the stairs, during which Mrs. Phipps told him some home-truths, and was disarmed by his humble acknowledgment that he had been wrong from first to last the penitent husband obtained access to his wife, and was allowed to plead his cause, with a success that can never be central above the control of doubtful when judge and jury are predisposed in favor of the defendant. His arguments, even if not logical, must have been convincing, for scarce twenty-four hours had elapsed before Mr. and Mrs. Roy were established, as for a second honeymoon, in the happy shelter of Royston Grange.

And here I think Nelly showed that tact which constitutes of important an element of government.

And here I think Nelly showed that tact which constitutes so important an element of government, and in which women are so seldom deficient.

"If you please, dear," she murmured, while her husband gave her a kiss of welcome, the instant she re-entered her own drawing-room, "I have a great favor to ask."

"Favor." he re-nested. "How can I refuse you

"Favor!" he repeated. "How can I refuse you anything? I shall never be able to make amends

for being such a brute !"
"Hush! You are never to say that again. And

"Husn: Auguston
you promise?"
"Di course I promise! I'll swear to it now."
"You're a darling! Well, then, I'm going to
ask you: never, never, under any provocation, allude to the misery and misunderstandings of the
last few months! It kills me to think of them. I was in the wrong, and I cannot bear to be reminded

"You! In the wrong!"
"Yes, I was! I ought not to have been so hard, so hasty. I ought never to have quarreled without giving you an opportunity of making up."
"Nelly! you are simply an angel. There is no more to be said."

But he turned and walked to the window, whence he looked out on the flower-beds, running their colors into each other with strange confusion, as

seen through his rising tears.

Mrs. Roy occupied herself with her furniture, passing from this article to that with almost childish delight, while she inspected one thing to be sure that it had been dusted, and another that it had not been broken.

"They've taken pretty good care of my things," "They're taken pretty good care of my things," said Nelly, in the calm, pleasant tones he remembered so well. "That is Susan's doing, I'm sure. You were quite right to keep her on, for the girl understands her business. Now I must go and look round up-stairs. I shall not feel thoroughly at home till I've put my bonnet straight before my

But here a surprise awaited her, and of a very pleasant nature. John Roy, following to the door of her bedroom, felt his heart thrill to hear the exclamation she was uncole to suppress. Every thing was as she had left it on that ill-omened day in March, when she took her last look of the dea chamber she never hoped to see again. It seemed like a dream; she could not believe she had been absent more than an hour, and she turned her sweet face on her husband, with a ludicrous expres-sion of astonishment and delight.

Then she flung herself into his arms, half-laughing, half-crying, and sobbed out:
"This can't be Susan's doing, too. My darling, my darling, you have been kinder to me than I "That would be impossible, Nelly," he answered, gravely; "but I am glad you are pleased with this little fancy of mine. Before I left home

with this little fancy of mine. Before I left home I gave strict orders that nothing should be changed here on any pretense. I wanted it to look like home for you if you came back."

"And suppose I had never come back?"

"I left orders in that case, too. The room was to be locked up, and nobody should have used it again till another proprietor came to live at Royston Grange."

ston Grange.

Nelly was perfectly happy now, for she knew that wayward, unjust as he had been, he must have

loved her in spite of all.

She pressed her forehead hard against his breast, and then looked foully up in his face. "But you didn't marry a lady, you know," she murmured. "Will you never be sorry for that

"A lady!" he repeated—and she could not doubt the answer came straight from his heart"why, Nelly, you are the best and highest of ladies; a true, loving woman, far above rubies, and more precious than the finest gold!"

THE END.

NEW YORK'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

I N the early days of the present pestilence much of the assistance that went South from New York City was the result of individual efforts in behalf of friends in the stricken districts. Our secret societies, ever generous to the call of suffering and distress, began appropriating largely of their funds. Business men forwarded aid to their customers, the Business men forwarded aid to their customers, the churches took up the work; men and women of the stage, always on the alert for the performance of deeds of charity, volunteered professional benefits to swell the funds, and every class of beings set about doing something in the great cause. As the necessities increased, new means of raising contributions were devised, and these were gradually brought to a practical system by which nearly \$250,000 have been forwarded from New York alone. The old glass ballot boxes were taken from their resting-place at police headquarters and distributed throughout the city to catch the pennies and bills of passers-by. At the precinct stations, the ferry-houses, the markets, the hotels of every grade, the popular reataurants, everywhere, in fact, that people are wont to congregate, these boxes made to collect the suffrages of a free people in the cause of political interests, were used to collect the moneys of a large-hearted population in the cause of death and human distress. In the Post Office two of the largest size lamp-boxes were placed in the corridor at the southern entrance, while placards above and beneath stated every twenty-four hours the amount deposited the day previous and called for further funds. At police headquarters the money raised by the force for the police of the Southwas counted at regular intervals by Superintendent Walling, who had the boxes gathered from the stations and taken to his office. Mayor Ely became the custodian of large amounts, and hastened the transfer to the South very systematically.

The following tabulated statement will give a clear idea of the agencies by which funds have been raised and the total amounts up to Saturday, September 14th: The old glass ballot boxes were taken from their

Sources.	Subscrip- tions.	Total to	
Chamber of Commerce	. \$4,606.75	\$95,968.62	
Produce Exchange	. 80,00	7,534.52	
Cotton Exchange		5,546.00	
Stock Exchange	. 72,50	6,324.00	
New York Clearing House,		4,177.21	
Mayor Ely	. 1.810.10	26.484.47	
Memphis Committee		7,068,00	
N. Barnett		4,637.00	
W. B. Grubbs		3,638,00	
I-aac Levy		1,450.00	
Theodore Mayer		1,461.00	
Young Men's Christian Association		1,503.26	
Vir. & Tenn. Air Line R. R Co		2,674,50	
Fur and Wool Hat Manufacturers		1,045.95	
James E. Halsey		219 00	
The Rev. F. K. Guthrie		530.00	
The Rev. Morgan Dix		4,475.21	
Citizens' Relief Committee	991.63	8,702.83	
Police Department		4, 256, 85	
The Rev. Dr. Houghton	. 3.519.74	7,408.74	
Sisters of St. Mary		115.00	
Hardware and Paint Trade		1 625.00	
Gorham Manufacturing Co		320,00	
St. George's Society		742.50	
W. A. Pond & Co.		870.00	
Passengers S. S. Britannic		150.00	
Wells, Fargo & Co		8 670,00	
French Citizens		1.104.15	
Fire Commissioners		260,00	
Telegraphers' Relief Fund		7.411:61	
Order of B'nai B'rith		1,300.00	
Masonic Bodies		7,500,00	
Engine Company No. 6		260.00	
Thomas Chalmers, Jr		2,480.00	
Stationers' Board of Trade			
J. P. Withers, of Miss	500,00		
Various Subscriptions	. 55,74	725.62	
Total	11.636.46	225,504,54	

The entire committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for collecting aid for the yellow-fever sufferers of the South met at noon on Friday and decided to make a general appeal to the people of the country at large for aid, in any form, for the sufferers in the South. Seth Low, Jr.. Henry Hentz and H. F. Spaulding were appointed a sub-committee to draw up the appeal, which was published on Saturday.

and H. F. Spaulding were appointed a sub-committee to draw up the appeal, which was published on Saturday.

Under the organized system, the following depots were established for the reception of clothing: New York City—Westcott's Express, No. 3 Park Place, Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot; United States Mail and American District Express Company and American District Telegraph Company, No. 1,205 Broadway, 1,002 Sixth Avenue, No. 270 West Thirty-fourth Street, No. 203 East Fourteenth Street, No. 270 West Twenty-third Street, No. 77 Eighth Avenue, No. 736 Sixth Avenue, corner of Forty-second Street, and No. 177 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street, Harlem; also at Liberty Street Ferry, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Dosbrosses Street Ferry, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Westcott's Express Company, No. 333 Washington Street, and No. 15 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and No. 79 Fourth Street, Williamsburg; New York Transfer Company, No. 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; Westcott's Express, No. 113 Montgomery Street and New York Transfer Company, Jersey City. Also at all express stations on Morris and Essex, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads.

Checks for money should be drawn to the order of J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer.

Checks for money should be drawn to the order of J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer.

A CANDY-PULLING PARTY.

S a specimen of domestic industry, candy-pulling A is at once fashionable, delicious and frolicsome. There is nothing about the operation uncommon to the well-equipped manufactory; but the associations of a pulling party divest the manipulation of the stock entirely of the business element. Unfortunate is he or she who, smid the charming romances of the period of early youth, has not reveled in the patient delights of making molasses-candy. Young loves grew apace as well-buttered fingers rolled and picked and kneaded the warm and savory mass of molasses. The shelling of peanuts and the cracking of wainuts, innocent operations as they were, furnished fuel for childhood jealousy, and sowed the seeds of many a schoolday envy.

The candy-pull of to-day is more bewitching still. It is a social pastime for those who have thrown saide their marbles and dolls, and yet pre-served their coquetry, their love of conquest and their smartings of unappreciated advances, while encouraging a deeper and more pronounced senti-ment. It affords ample opportunity for creating striking effects with costumes, it relieves partici-pants of much of the embarrassment of appearing in strange pariors; it is more generous and home-like for all than the usual gatherings of fashion. But with all these peculiarities, it does not call for the sacrifice of the first element of sovereignty of young womanhood, nor limit the exercise of the witcheries of the sex.

womannoou, for hint the excise of the sex.

Ladies are requested invariably to appear in an attire of calico. The party giving the entertainment procures a quantity of candy stock, and the necessary posts and hooks, and secures the attendance of an expert puller. The dining-room, relieved of much of its furniture, or, better still, the kitchen, where there is no danger of injury to carpets, is chosen for the work. The candy is stretched into a long roll, then made into a loop, which is thrown over the hook, and then the puller gently hauls away, until the strand grows long and thin, when it is taken off the hook, doubled up again, thrown on the hook, and again pulled out. By the time the expert puller has brought the mass into a pretty pliable condition, it is cut up and divided

among the party, who set about pulling it, using books wherever found, legs of tables, backs of chairs or other fixed objects. When batch after batch has been pulled sufficiently, the candy is cut into small pieces and laid away to cool for eating. It is said that the lorth-coming the features of an apron and necktie party. A quantity of aprons and neckties, made of calico of various colors, but with little regard for durability, are distributed among the guests. The gentlemen adjust their neckties, and each seeks for a partner the lady whose apron corresponds in color or pattern with his tie. All sorts of rewards and penalties are established for the candy-pulling exercise, and the incongruities of the dancing couples are themes for long remembrance.

## HOW TO SECURE FOREIGN MARKETS.

EVERY day makes more plain the importance of foreign markets to the manufacturers of the United States. Over-production by labor and labor-saving machinery is the burden of the working-man's woes, as stated before Congressional Committees, reported to State commissions of inquiry, and rehearsed from the platform in very quarter of the land. To establish and develop a vigorous foreign trade would, therefore, be for our manufacturers means to a double good, a benefit to the workingman and a profit to themselves. In competition with the world at Paris this Summer, we have shown in what machines, appliances and inventions we are superior, and the results of the great exhibition are sufficient encouragement to enter the inviting fields of manufacture and export. Some American products are already known around the world, and the way in which they have secured recognition indicates the means to be used by others who aim at similar results. All experience shows that it is only by actual merit in practical tests, and persistent hard work, that a healthy demand for, and extensive trade in, American manufactures can be maintained with foreign countries. Fairbanks's Scales, for instance—probably the best known and most widely sold article of American manufacture—have been exhibited persistently at every World's Fair since the first in London, more than a generation ago, in all of which they have taken first prizes, having been made with special design to the service required of them in each country in which they were to be used; and have been invariably maintained at their standard of excellence. The purchaser of a scale, whose beam is divided in the Chinese or East Indian hieroglyphics, is as certain of accurate and constant weight as the buyer at the company's shops in St. Johnsbury, or warerooms in any of our large cities. The ablest and most active agents have been employed to push upon a people naturally slower than ourselves the advantages of the goods offered, and so by thirty years of hard work this Vermont firm has, from small beginnings, spanned the world with its trade. The field is open for any of our manufacturers who have a good thing to sell, the faith to stick to it, the patience to labor and to wait, and the energy which is bound to succeed in the end. Coming home from Paris with first prizes and gold medals for reapers, mowers, sew the land. To establish and develop a vigorous foreign trade would, therefore, be for our manufacfor reapers, mowers, sewing-machines, firearms, plows, and many other articles of universal use and application, it will be worse than a misfortune, it will be a mistake, if our manufacturers do not reap from their just honors positive, permanent, tangible

# Women in the Seraglio.

THE Seraglio's buildings stretch along the banks of the Bosphorus for a mile and a half, and contain some 4,000 persons. The Sultan's mother, the Sultana Validé, receives servile obedience from all its inmates; then comes the Hasnadar Ousta, or Mistress of the Treasury, generally a shrewd old woman promoted from the ranks of the servants for her talent for housekeeping and gossip. If the Sultana Validé dies the Hasnadar succeeds her. Under Abdul Medjid the Seraglio was long ruled by a washerwoman, whose chief adviser was a baltadji (or hewer of wood) who could not read, but had the power of dismissing Viziers. The Sultan's four Kardines come next, who rank as spouses till he divorces them and marries them to some of the pashas; then there are five or six ikbals, or favorites; then the guieuzdés (from guieuz—eye; giris who have attracted the master's glance). The mere remark, "What a pretty girl that is who brought in the coffee!" promotes the woman noticed to the rank of guieuxdé, with a suit of apartments and a claim on the treasury till she dies or is found a husband. Every woman who marries from the Seraglio takes with her, besides a large portion in cash, her clothing, jewels, furniture, carriages and servants. After these come the Kadine-effendis, the mothers of the Sultan's children; then the unmarried princesses of the royal blood; then the foster-mothers and foster-sisters of the Sultans or princes and princesses. Among the attendants are chamberlains, secretairies, guards, enunchs, scullions and cooks, 200 pages and musicians and 300 dancing-girls, dwarfs, buffoons, priests, astrologers, harbers and shampocers, tasters of the Sultan's food, athletes, cock-fighters, ram-fighters, jugglers, grooms (there are 500 horses in the stables) and one knows not what others. Mistress of the Treasury, generally a shrewd old woman promoted from the ranks of the servants for

# Bismarck's Agreement with the Vatican.

Ir is said that the basis of the agreement completed between Germany and the Vatican is one of mutual concession, while each party claims that it has sacrificed nothing in principle. It is understood that the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Redemptorists, the Lazarists and the Jesuits, all exiled under the law of May, 1872, will be allowed to renot as bodies, but as individuals. They may live together as before, in communities, but must avoid offending the authorities by any outward demonstrations or declarations. The exiled and deposed bishops are to return to their sees with the implied assent of the Government. They are not to be obliged to ask its formal sanction for their return; but the Vatican is to instruct the vicar-central and the administrator of the new recent. ceneral and the administrators of the now vacant sees that no public rejoicings or demonstrations attending the return of the bishops are to take place. Those of the bishops who have still unserved sentences of imptisonment or fines pending against them are not to be required to go to prison or to pay the fines; but, on the other hand, the Government is not to refund the fines already received. The future installation of parish priests is to go on as before, but the bishops are not to install a candidate to whom the local authority of the Department of Public Worship objects. The usual prayers for the Emperor and Empire are to be said at the close of each public Mass. There is supposed to be also general and the administrators of the now vacant

June, blessed the sea. An altar, profusely decorated, is erected on the pier, and the path leading thereto is strewn with strawberries and small squares of colored paper. The procession consists of burghers in black, with medals and badges, bearof burghers in black, with medals and badges, bearing banners with strange devices, supplemented by
Flemish explanations of their respective meanings
upon tablets fixed to the tops of long poles, the banner and supporters of St. Nicholas, a band, seven
children dressed as virgins, each escorted by a retinue of little ones typifying characters eminent in
ecclesiastical history, and the Dean bearing the
Host and attended by clergy, beadles, incense bearers, etc. After an intoned service lasting a quarter
of an hour, the Host is carried to the back of the
altar and held up facing the sea, a flag is hoisted
and a salute of three guns fired. The bourgeoisie
and rich peasantry compete hotly for the leading
rôles in the procession.

# Bulgarian Customs.

January 6th seems to be an especially exciting day for the majority of Bulgarians, though it must be rather the reverse for the minority. The rites are commenced at dawn of day, by the mothers suddenly rubbing their children all over with snowballs, whilst the adults throughout the village lie in ambush to souse each other with buckets of cold water. The young men who have been married water. The young men who have been married during the year are led in procession to the river or well, and are there similarly treated; whilst the wife is led by her stepfather to the water, and obliged to get into it and kiss his hand thrice. Having thus satisfactorily soused each other, they take their revenge on January 8th, by disguising themselves in fantastic costumes, and seizing the first best old woman they come across, either plunge her into the river or souse her also with divers buckets of water. Lent is ushered in with a variety of ceremonies, such as a universal cleaning of pots and pans; but, strangely enough, the dead are exempted from observing the fast, for on the second Sunday in Lent food and drink is placed upon the graves of the deceased, and a procession formed by the women, who go from house to house with lighted tapers in their hands, to give their departed relations a good appetite. Altogether the twenty two weeks of Lent, the other thirty Fridays, and even the Wednesdays on which the peasantry also fast, represent, as Herr Kanitz says, an amount of corporal castigation unknown in any other country.

## Where People Can't Drown.

BATHERS are not allowed to get drowned at the French seaside resorts with that freedom which characterizes our own watering-places. Thus at Dieppe from six o'clock in the morning till eight at night boatmen sit in their boats in front of the Casino and watch the movements of the bathers in the surf. Should a daring swimmer venture out a dozen feet heyond the group who dabble about near the shore, the oar of the boatman quietly piles oceanward and keeps the swimmer within reach of its rescuing aid. Baigneurs accompany all ladies and children into the water, and even clutch the hands of men who cannot swim. When not in the water these baigneurs are sitting on the beach ready to plunge in should necessity arise. Many of these men are decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and others with various medals gained for bravery in relation to the rescue of their fellow-beings. At nightfall, gates are closed and various barriers put up about the bathing-ground, which is patrolled all night long by a discharged soldier, uniformed, medaled and armed. Positively no drowning is allowed. and watch the movements of the bathers in the surf.

# Fruit-Culture in Texas.

Among the wild grapes which grow in Western Texas in enormous abundance are the mustang grape, a great blue-black grape like the mustang, the small black mountain grape, with small berries which form compact clusters and ripen at the end of October; a wild red grape, with large sweet berries; the creeping mountain grape with small clusters of sweet, light-red, middling-sized berries; and a more rare climbing grape, with large, are matic green berries. Not only have the wil matic green berries. Not only have the wild grapes been ennobled by grafting upon them, but foreign sorts have been introduced, especially the black Spanish grape, the Burgundy grape, and along the Rio Grande, the Madeira grape. The black Spanish grape flourishes here with astonishing luxuriance, and in almost every kind of soil. It needs scarcely any care. A little cutting of the superfluous wood is all that is requisite to keep it constantly fresh and vigorous. As it has never yet been attacked by the phylloxers, the cuttings of this vine are greatly sought for, and millions of them are sent every Winter to France and Germany. Of late years whole mountains in the mountain country, on which the small mountain grape grows in immense manses, have been changed into vineyards by gratting the noblest sorts upon the wild stalks—not only French vines, but Spanish, German, Italian and Hungarian. The success which has bitherto been attained promises extraordinary results. The El Paso grape, a variety of the Madeira, is cuttivated especially in El Paso County, along the sandy and almost waterless shores of the Rio Grande, in such abundance that in the locality the fruit has no value at all. Plums are also found along the sandy and almost waterless shores of the Rio Grande, in such abundance that in the locality the fruit has no value at all. Plums are also found wild in Western Texas. There are two sorts of them, a dwarf plum and one which obtains to a middling size. The dwarf plum is produced by a small, many-branched, thick shrub, which covers the high slope of the mountains in vast thickets. It has more the appearance of a cherry than of a plum, is dark red, small, and ripens in Autumn. The flavor is harsh but highly aromatic, and it furnishes a most excellent preserve. It is the favorite fruit of the housewife, and is put up in great quantities. The same is true of the other kind of plum, which is much larger, light yellow in color, and when perfectly ripe is of agreeable taste. The tree on which it grows is very similar to the German

plum-tree. It is found standing singly in the woods along the streams. It is greatly improved by transplanting, and is now already found in most Texas fruit gardens. The market is thoroughly supplied with plums. Two sorts of persimmons grow wild in Western Texas, one a dark blue, and one a deep yellow. They ripen late in the Summor, and have a very sweet, peculiarly aromatic tasts. But they are very stringent and cannot be eaten with pleasure, though an agreeable confection is made from them. No attempts have been made to cultivate or improve this fruit.

## PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

# The British Occupation of Cyprus.

The British Cecupation at a cype occurred on the recruiting ground in Nicosia during the culistment of men for the Sultan's army. These dancers were professionals, and were employed so that by their gymnastics and wild war-songs, they might attract probable recruits to the ground, and infuse into them a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm. The Turks in Cyprus regymnastics and wild war-songs, they might attract probable recruits to the ground, and infuse into them a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm. The Turks in Cyprus responded well to the calls for troops to serve the Padishah up to quite a recent date; but, on the whole, the Cypriotes are a quiet, inofensive, agricultural people, and possess no very strong ambition for martial glory. The ground shown is also used as a market-place, and is in the strictly Turkish quarter of the town. The sketch was taken at considerable risk, as at the time the Turks objected to see a stranger with a pencil and sketch-book in his hand. Our engraving of the aqueduct at Larnaka, besides giving a good view of that ancient structure, shows the British fleet at anchor in the harbor, and two large encampments of soldiers and sailors established as a sanitary measure in view of the spread of the maintal fever. Most of the men of the Missolaus and the Monarck, who were up at Nicosia, succumbed to the fever, which only attacked them on their return to their ships at Larnaka. The whole corps of the royal engineers have been stricken down, and the work of survey has been stopped in consequence. As will be perceived by the third engraving, the chief articles exposed for sale at the bazaar, are the specimens of pottery and artistic bric-à-brac that General Di Cesnola, the American Consul, did not deem worthy of sending away.

## The Late Caffre War.

Sandilla, the last of the Gaika chiefs, and the leader of the late rebellion by his tribe, was killed by a bullet which entered his right breast, but it is not known who fired the shot. His body was found some days afterwards, nearly all the flesh on the left side of the face having been eaten by wild animals. Sandilla lingered some days after he had been shot, and the news of this circumstance, and also of his death, was given by Gadu (a councilor of Sandilla's) who gave himself up, and led Captain Langtry (of the Colonial forces) to the spot where the body was found. The remains were subsequently brought to Isidingt, where they were identified and buried. A large number of Fingoos were present, and Commandant Shermbrücker, by the aid of an interpreter, pointed out to them the consequences of rebellion. They passed the body, which was laid out in a shed, one by one; each man making a lunge at it with an assegai, as if he would like to have stuck it into the body. The Fingoes executed a war-dance to commemorate the fall of their great enemy Sandilla, the last of the Gaika chiefs, and the leader

# The Royal Silver Wedding of Belgium,

The Royal Silver Wedding of Belgium.

The festivities at Brussels, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of the Belgians, extended over several days. The Belgian capital was decked out in all the glory of the national colors, which were noticeable everywhere, whether the decorations took the form of flags and banners, or of wreaths and garlands; and all the residents and visitors felt it incumbent upon them to display their patriotism by wearing ribbons and resettes of the same hues. The King and Queen had a hard week's work of it. The actual anniversary of the wedding was celebrated on Thursday, when their Majesties attended a religious service at the Church of St. Gudule, and on returning to the palace received the Provincial Councilors. Then came the great event of the festival, the procession of upwards of two thousand Belgian women, led by Madame Auspach, the wife of the burgomaster of Brussels. These were charged with the pleasing duty of presenting the diamond crown and suite of lace, the subscriptions for which, though limited to a maximum of twopence halfpenny, had produced nearly £5,000. The crown is very elegant but very small, and is intended to be fixed in the hair. In front is a large diamond, worth £2,000, the gift of one of the Belgian Consuls abroad.

A Street Scene in Granhovo.

# A Street Scene in Grahovo.

Grahovo is a small frontier town of Herzegovina, transvois a small frontier fown of Hersegovica, which has recently been annexed to the principality of Montenegro, and the illustration shows the people in holiday attire during the festivities by which they celebrated the arrival of Prince Nikita of Montenegro, their future sovereign. Like Ragusa, the town has been, and still is, full of distressed refugees from the neighboring Turkish provinces, who had sought Austrian protection.

# The Shakers in Hampshire, England.

The Shakers in Hampshire, England.

The extraordinary sect of religious enthusiasts, following the prophetic leadership of Mrs. Mary Ans Girling, who have been living together in a strange community near Lymington for several years past, have again got into trouble. These people went into the country from Walworth six or seven years ago. They unhappily make it a point of conscience not to pay rent to unbelievers, but have attempted to "squat," without permission, on land belonging to private owners. They were evioted by due process of law from New Forest Lodge, in December, 1874, and have since been dwelling at the hedge-side in "Vags Lane," in the parish of Hordle, which is a seacoast village between Lymington and Christchurch, and five miles southwest of Lymington. A few weeks ago Mrs. Girling, as the acknowledged responsible head of the community, appeared before the magistrates at Lymington, to answer a complaint made by the local inspector of the Hants Constabulary, who charged her with obstructing the highway in Vags Lanewith a quantity of furnitura. It seems that the household goods, which the Shakers formerly kept in the with a quantity of furniture. It seems that the household goods, which the Shakers formerly kept in the buts they had built for themselves in the adjoining field, were removed by the sheriff's officer not long ago, when they were ejected from the field, a small piece of two or three acres, for not paying rent to the landlord. They were forbidden by their religious persuasion to enter into any legal engagement for the occupation of other ground or houses, so they have since been living in the manner of gypsies, but without any tents or roof of any kind. They will neither buy nor sell, and bave subsisted for years on the casual gifts of visitors, in addition to what little food they could preduce from the soil by their own labor. It is said, indeed that Mrs. Girling has been in possession of a sufficient amount of money, from the property given up by several members Girling has been in possession of a sufficient amount of money, from the property given up by several members of her flock, small tradesmen and farmers, in accordance with the rules of their conventual society. No children are with them, and the men and women live in strict celibacy without any scandal. Mrs. Girling was ordered to clear away the obstructions and find proper lodgings for her people; and failing to act, the colony was inricibly evicted.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FOUR hundred women students will enter the iversity of London this Fall.

-CHARLESTON, S. C., has done during the last

-IN China the husband of an imperial princess has an extra horse on the outside of the wagon

-A colossal bronze statue of great beauty has just been unearthed on the banks of the Tiber, near the Ponto Sisto.

-Miracians are getting so common in France of they will soon coase to be miraculous. Ten more of them are reported from Lourde

-A DEFENDANT in North Carolina can get a new trial if counsel on the other side abuses him in speaking to the jury. The State Supreme Court has de-cided to this effect.

—Colorado boasts a real living glacier, on the celebrated Wind River Peak. It was recently visited by a party of travelers, and is supposed to be the first living glacier discovered in this country. —The present demand for English cotton goods from India is from £18,000,000 to £18,000,000. This amounts would be largely increased if the general condition of the people were to improve.

—Ir is positively announced that the Paris Ex-biblion will certainly close on the 31st of October, as the contracts between exhibitors and purchasers will compel the removal of goods at that date.

—Three of the great tortoises of the Scychelles Islands have recently been received at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. The largest of these turties is nearly four feet in diameter and weighs nearly four hundred pounds.

—Signoni Vaccarons, Costa, Nigra and Bries-chl, members of the Italian Alpine Club, have succeeded in ascending Mont Blanc from the Italian side. The feat has often been attempted, but has never been aclished before,

-Norway has turned her attention to utilizing some of her vast finny products. She uses fish-skins tanued for gloves, eel-skins prepared for harness, shark skins ten feet long and three feet wide, and whale-skins sixty feet long, for driving bands.

-THE Mikado having decreed that all his subjects holding official situations shall dress a l'Euro-pèrme, the Japanese milliners have sent a large portion of their stock of dresses to Paris, where they have been converted into very protty dressing-gowns.

-THE town of Ortaglien, Italy, has been gradually sinking until it is some fifteen feet below its former level, and the houses are all tipped from their perpen-dicular. The people have taken to the fields while an investigation is made into this extraordinary behavior.

—The Spanish forces are to have Autumn manacuvres this year in Old Castile, directed by Marshal Quesada, with about 30,000 infantry, 3,000 cavairy and eighty guns. The King will be present at the operations, which will commence at the latter end of Septem-

—All the telegraph-wires of London, with the exception of the local lines, which pass over the tope of the houses, are laid under ground. Iron plates on the sidewalks give access to the wires. There are not less than fifty insulated wires visible through these openings Telegraph-poles are not allowed in the streets of London.

—The cultivation of oysters is becoming an important branch of trade in Holland, for while the home consumption averages about 14,500,000 oysters per abnum, almost as many as are exported, France alone takes more than 3,000,000. Several artificial beds and oyster parks have been formed at the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse.

—In Spain there appears to be a fashion in grave clothes, amongst the higher classes especially. The young Queen expr. and her wish, when dying, to be buried in the habit of the Nuns of "Vièrge de las Mercédes." Other popular habits are those respectively of the Carmelites, Notre Dame de Dolores, del Carmen, de la Solodad, and de la Candelaria.

—In one district of India, on the coast, are Jews who are believed to be the descendants of Jews sent into India by King Solomon to capture elephants for his use, and to work in the gold mines. The Hebrew language has almost died out among them, but they possess a written Bible. They furnish a case in point for the Darwinists, in that 3,000 years in India have entirely changed their color, so that it is difficult to distinguish them from the other natives. tinguish them from the other native

—The Royal Maximilian Gallery in Munich has at last been opened to the public, after baving excited curiosity for some years. It is decorated with large historical paintings by modern German artists, illustrating not the history of Germany alone, but the wider history of the world. The gallery at the end of the Maximilian Strasse is an institution for students entering the Government Service, and these grand new paintings are intended, no doubt, to have an educational value.

FIVE hundred and sixty-three persons, it is ited, have been arrested in Germany since the 2d of — Five hundred and sixty-three persons, it is stated, have been arrested in Germany since the 2d of June, the date of Nobiling's crime, for insults on the Emperor William. Forty-two of these have been acquitted, and the rest, including thirty-one women, sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting altogether to 811 years. Berlin, Breslau, Bons, Bochum, Hall, Lobsann and Manheim produced the most prosecutions, and five of the accused committed suicide before trial.

—A VALUATION of house property in Paris has ust been made, and the returns which have been pub-ished show that the number of houses and tenements —A VALUATION of house property in Paris hajust been made, and the returns which have been put liabed show that the number of houses and tenemeni has increased from 64,186 and 805,130 in 1865 when the previous valuation was made, to 75,274 and 1,022,539. The houses in 1862 had 58,941 doors and 3,302,612 windows, as compared to 68,400 doors and 4,259,613 windows at the precent time. The grosy yearly value has increased from £15,314,025 a £23,478,587, or rather more than flity per cent.

-THE American Text exhibit at the Paris Ex-—The American Text exhibit at the Paris Exhibition has won a new hoor and from an unexpected source. Some weeks since, Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board of London, President of the Judges on Education at our Centennial, and who occupies the same position at Paris, wrote Mr. Welsh, our Minister to Great Britain, to know whether the school exhibit of the United States at this Exhibition could be donated to the City of London! application were made therefor. He designates the American collection on educations as "one of rare merit and general interest." Mr. Welsh took the immediate steps to have the matter brought before the proper authorities, and, no doubt, the wishes of Sir Charles will be gratified in part, at least. Mr. Welsh says, truly, in his letter: "To have it (the exhibit) wished for is most creditable to us as a nation, and to bestow it would be more so."



CHILDREN IN ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, NEW OBLEANS, ATTENDED BY SISTERS OF CHARITY.



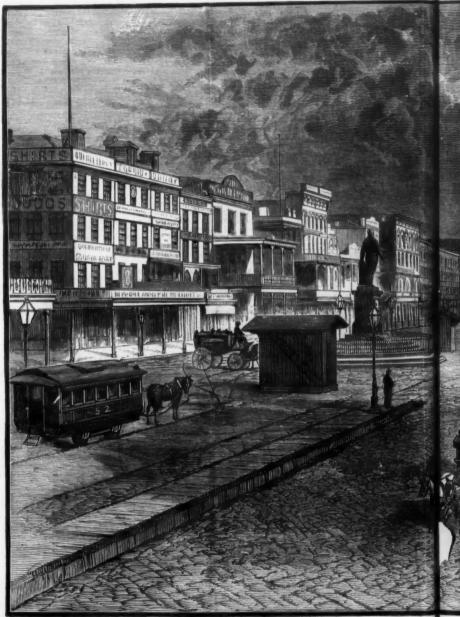
THE FIVE CHILDREN OF MRS. ZONANE, OF MEMPHIS, KISSING THEIR DYING MOTHER.



SCENE IN THE ST. LOUIS CATHOLIC CEMETERY, NEW ORLEANS.



A WOMAN DYING BESIDE THE RAILBOAD TRACE, AT GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.



THE DESOLATION OF CANAL STREET, THE BROADWAY OF NEW ORLEANS-



BURNING DESINFECTANTS AT NIGHT IN NEW OBLEANS.



FUGITIVES FOUND DEAD IN LLAR OF

THE GREAT YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE. - INCIDENTS OF ITS HORRORS IN HE M



THE END OF THEIR WANDERING-TWO TRAMPS DYING IN JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS.



LEANS-OTIMS OF THE PEVER BEING CONVEYED TO THE CEMETERIES.





AGONIZING APPEAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN MEMPHIS, TO AN OVERWORKED PHYSICIAN, TO HASTEN TO THEIR HOMES



DEAD IN LLAB OF VICESBURG.



THE DOUBLE AFFLICTION OF A NEW ORLEANS MERCHANT.



UNLOADING SUPPLIES FOR CAMP JOE WILLIAMS, MEMPHIS.

RS IN HE MOST FATAL DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—SEE PAGE 59.

## AT THE GUILLOTINE-1793

CEVENTY heads for the knife to day—
Dame Guillotine hath pienteous fare.
The tumbrils are late—give way—give way!
Let me press nearer the scaffold stair.
Yes, nearer the shadow of the knife!
The great crowd sways, the fishwives brawt;
Not for a thousand years of life,
And the rapture of heaven to crown it all,
Would I miss seeing his proud head fall!

Ab, God! how fair the great sun shines Ab, God! how fair the great sun shines
On this bloody square! I seem to see
The turrets again, and the clustering vines
Of his old château in Brittany.
And the chestnut forest, below the tower,
Where my marquis-lover stooped to woo
A peasant maid, in her youth's first flower—
Stooped from his high estate to sue
For my favor, e'en as a clown might do.

Hist\_hark! A sound on the payement near.
The death-carts' ratile! They come! The:
Smites their white faces with ghastly cheer\_
Seventy condemned? I see but one!

Seventy condemned 7 1 see out out.
There—in the foremost tumbri—ho
With the lordly bearing and head held high,
Laced and powdered, and fair to see,
Proud curied hip, and unmoved eye—
This is the way his race can die!

Unserved by vassal, unshriven by priest,
By this foul rabble jerred and press'd,
Yet going to his death, as to a feast,
With orders and stars on his 'broidered vest!
Back, brown devils of fishwives all!
Back! On the tumbril-wheel I cast
Wild arms, wild heart, and aloud I call—
"'Tis I—Dorette!—remember the past!
Dorette, the peasint, avenged at last!"

"Marquis! lord of castle and cot, "Marquis! lord at me once, I pray;
My voice denounced you, with curses hot,
At the dread tribunal but yesterday;
My voice denounced you...to see you owe
This bitter reckoning bour of fate.
Well may your pale face paler grow,
Vengeance is sweet, though it cometh late,
You have known my love—now taste my hate!"

"He turms! Like two-odged swords, his eyes
Pierce to my heart! Merci! Within

These weins the wild rage faints and dies—
Are hate and love so near akin?

From the rough tumbril wheel I cower,
Hearing the rustle of chestnuts green
In the soft wind under the château-tower,
And a sudden darkoess falls between
My even and the propers of the guillotine My eyes and the grooves of the guillotine

And is this vengeance? - the thing I sought, As a hungry she-wolf seeks her prey?-The caper's crown could not have conduct
It's promise from me yesterday;
Yet bitter it seems in my mouth—who calls?—
"Gaston!" The headsman! He mounts the stair,
As a king his throne, and the sunshine fails
On his grand pale isce and golden hair—
On the bloody board and keen knife there.

Ab, heaven! My heart grows sick and cold.
I do repent! I strive—I ory
To reach his side. Men—devils—hold!
I love him still—he shall not die!
Save him! My life for his!" The crowd
Sways, jeering, round the scaliold dread—
A woman's shriek of anguish loud,
The thud of the knife, and a spurt of red, And the fishwives count another h

ETTA W. PIERCE.

# A SECRET MARRIAGE

ITS CONSEQUENCES.

BY THE DUKE DE POMAR. AUTHOR OF "THE HONEYMOON," "THROUGH THE AGES," "WHO IS SHE ?" " FASHION AND PASSION," ETC.

> BOOK FIRST. A PRINCESS OF TULLE.

CHAPTER I .- IN THE PENTLAND FIRTH.

O you think, old fellow, that I shall fall in love with her?' The speaker was a young man of about two or three-and-twenty, tall, fair, fresh-looking, with dark-gray eyes that revealed his frank nature in their steady clear gaze, and with fair curly hair, which fell carelessly over his low but finely shaped forehead. carelessly over his low but finely shaped forehead. His delicate features, without being actually beautiful, were extremely mobile, and gave evidence of a character at once sensitive, passionate and impulsive; whilst his mouth, which was shaded, though not hidden, by a small fair mustaeho, was beautifully formed. He was clothed in a light-brown tweed suit, with knickerbockers, which showed his well-formed legs clad in dark-brown stockings; and he paced the deck of the little steamer with unsteady foot, as he tried vainly to keep step with his companion by whose side he was walking. "So you think, Jack, that I shall fall in love with her?" he repeated, after a panse, during which the wind blew in the rigging with great love with her for he repeated, after a pane, during which the wind blew in the rigging with great violence, and the vessel made its way slowly against the strong tide, while every now and then a heavy wave struck its bow and raised it for a moment in the forward part of the deck.

The other passenger, to whom we have already referred, seemed lost in deep thought, and had evidently not heard his companion's first remark, for now he raised his head with some surprise, and, looking at him in silence for a moment, burst out

laughing.

He was one of those men that might be almost He was one of those men that might be almost any age; for he could easily have been taken either for a young man prematurely aged, or a middle-aged man very well preserved. He was dark, and his face, which was closely shaved, was very much bronzed by continual exposure to the weather. He had dark-brown hair, and a very dark—almost black—mustache, that completely hid his mouth; keen gray eyes and a handsome Roman nose; and he was so tall and thin that, as he paced the deck with long strides, he looked like the afternoon shadow of somebody else. His dark sailor-jacket of rough blue cloth seemed as much too amall for

him as he was too big for the narrow deck of the

ship. His Christian name was John, as we have already learned from his friend; his surname Howard; and he was a captain in the army, as his portmanteau, hat-box, dressing-ca-e and gun-case, that were piled up with the other passengers' luggage in the centre of the deck between the paddleboxes, would have informed any one who he curious enough to examine them.

Both men would seem to have been good sailors for while the few other passengers were in the cabin below, struggling more or less against the horrors of sea-sickness, they remained unconscious of the gale that was blowing, pacing up and down the narrow deck of the little steamer that was conveying them across the stormy Pentland Firth to the northern islands of Orkney. As far as the eye could reach, the sea and the

sky seemed to be but one indistinct mass of whirling vapor, for the lowering nor west wind drove up large shapeless masses of leaden-colored clouds over their heads; and the thick Scotch mist that en-veloped them would have been quite enough of itself to have wetted them to the skin, even if the spray, which ever and anon dashed over the deck of the vessel, had not deluged them, in spite of all their efforts to avoid it.

It was, indeed, a wild and stormy day, even for those seas, where storms are so frequent. When Captain Howard had ceased laughing at

When Captain Howard had ceased laughing at his friend's twice-repeated question, he, with more familiarity than affection, put his arm through that of his companion, and said, in a careless though pleasant voice:

"Why should you fear such a contingency, old chap? Because I admire Lady Laura, that is not a reason why you should fall in love with her. Why, most likely you won't even think her pretty!"

pretty!"
"Not pretty! and you have done nothing but rave about her ever since we left London."
"Why, you see, Frank, I have known her so long, and have seen so much of her, that it would

he wonderful if I had not discovered something to admire in her after all these years; besides, she is my cousin, you know.

"And you come every year to this remote and half-civilized island just to see her. I can't understand, Jack, how you can bury yourself for three months every year in these wild stormy regions, where the sun never seems to shine, and where the trees will never con." trees will never grow.'

His friend laughed again. It was a peculiar, forced kind of laughter, and it sounded almost as cold and cheerless as the wind that swept the clouds

over their heads.
"Why, you see," he said, trying vainly to re-Vesuvians could scarcely keep alight in such a gale

"there is very good sport to be had in the
Orkneys—capital shooting and plenty of fishing."

"And are not shooting and fishing to be found anywhere else?" remonstrated his friend.

"Oh, I daresay; but you see, old chap, one must go to get them where one can. I wish with all my heart my Uncle Westra lived in a more civilized part of the world; but he doesn't, and so I must go to the Orkneys to get my annual allowance of fishing and shooting, or not get it at all. Now," he added, looking at his friend for the first time, "if I had as much money as you have, I dareasy I should never trouble myself to go to Inganess again; but you see, my dear fellow, I am not rich enough to take a moor or a river for myself in a convenient and easily accessible part of self in a convenient and easily accessible part the Highlands."

Perhaps you are right; but this uncle of yours

tell me what sort of a man is he?"
"A plain-spoken, rather rough, Scotchman, with some strange odd notions of his own, that I dare some strange our notions of his own, that I dare-say in London would make him appear rather peculiar; but at heart he is thoroughly good-natured, and, like all these islanders, wonderfully hospitable. But you will not be troubled much with his society, for he spends most of his time in bed, or shut up in his own den with either his bailiff or his factor, and seldom appears in the drawing-room."
"So we shall be left to the tender mercies of his daughter. Well, I for one don't object to such an arrangement, provided the girl is not too

hideous and has some tun in her."

"Fun in Laura! Well, that is the very last thing you must expect. Besides, though only a girl in years, Laura has been so long sole manager of her father's house that she is more of a châtelaine than a young lady. You should see what care she taken of her numerous brothers and is: care she takes of her numerous brothers and sis ters, and how much of her time she devotes to

their education. "What a capital wife she would make, then!
No nonsense about her, eh? A sort of wife who
would devote herself entirely to her children and her home, and never think of going to balls and races, and carrying on directions with her husbands friends to while away her time. Do you know, Jack, I think you ought to marry her. She would be just the wife for you, as you might leave her, without any compunction, to amuse herself at home while you went up to town to seek for mysement in your ways. amusement in your own way, as if you were still a

"Don't be absurd, Frank. I marry her! Bah! you will soon see what are the relations between Laura Londesdale and me, and you will be con-vinced that such a thing would be impossible. Yet I will not say that I do not sometimes indulge in a mild flirtation with her. The evenings at Inga-ness are dreadfully slow, and sometimes, when one comes back awfully tired after a long day on the moors, one is only too ready to seize the smallest excuse for a chat; but as to thinking seriously of ever making her my wife, why, the idea never entered my head. I am not a Frank Reymond, Master of Rollingford, heir to one of the largest properties in England, as you are, that I can m the first woman that takes my fancy. No; when I marry it must be an heiress, and not the proud daughter of a poor old Scotch earl, with more

quarterings than acres."

"Lord Westra has several children, has he

eldest boy, is only ten, I believe, and Lady Laura is more a mother than a sister to them, for Lady Westra died some time ago; but she is a fine hand-some girl for all that."
"Well, if even she is as beautiful as the Prin-

cess of Tulle herself. I do not think I shall fall in

we with her after all you have told me."
"And who is this wonderful creature you are always raving about, and whom you have named the Princess of Tulle ?"

Frank's handsome face flushed for a moment Frank's handsome face flushed for a moment; and then, turning his head away from his friend—for no doubt he felt conscious of his temporary embarrassment—he answered, laughingly:

"It is a long story, which, perhaps, I may tell you some day when I sm in a better mood. But, see here, we have reached Stromness at last."

Jack Howard looked at him in silence for some moments, with a strange cynical expression on his dark face, and then, shrueging his shoulders, he

dark face, and then, shrugging his shoulders, he seemed to fix all his attention on the port they

were nearing.

The mist had dispersed a little, and the outlines of the various islands could now be seen in the distance, but still as if through a thick vail; and the low land of Pomona, on which the town is situated, was even yet scarcely visible.

At last the steamer slackened speed, and shortly afterwards stopped altogether. They were now in the harbor, and a few minutes afterwards our friends had landed on the mainland of the Orkney

CHAPTER II .- THE ISLAND OF WESTRA

HAVING refreshed themselves in the little inn H opposite the landing-place the friends hired a wagonette, which in a couple of hours conveyed them across the island to Kirkwall, which is situ-

ated on the other side.

The weather had cleared a little now, and the ain had ceased, but our friends were still in too bad a humor to indulge in much conversation. The younger one, Frank Reymond, who seemed highly impressionable, and whose spirits were easily affected by the scenes around him, preserved an almost complete silence, and only broke it to express his discomfort, or to curse the evil moment in which he had thoughtlessly decided on accom-panying his friend on what he was now pleased to

call his mad Arctic expedition into the unknown regions of the North Pole. At Kirkwall they found the yacht that was to take them to Westra. The voyage was a long one; but as the sea was comparatively calm, and the wind and tide favorable-for it was only a sailing acht—it did not seem so wearisome to them; and was with a light heart and a happy disposition to be pleased with everything that they sighted in the horizon the Skea Skerries, which showed them how near they were to the island—one of the most northerly of the Orkneys—to which they

The cliffs of Westra itself soon became visible, and shortly afterwards they entered the harbor, where they anchored.

The Castle of Inganess rose quite close to the sea, not far from where they had anchored; and as soon as their arrival had become known the young lady of the house, Lady Laura Lonesdale herself, whom they had so much discussed the pre-vious day, came down to welcome them.

A vivid and easily detected flush of expectation, which caused Howard to smile, passed over Frank Reymond's face when he first beheld her from the boat, standing there surrounded by a few rough sailors and two or three other men, doubtless ser-vants from the castle. She seemed very tall, and large in proportion; her face was fair and rather sunburnt, and she had a great deal of color; she wore a dark-blue serge dress that was evidently made to resemble, as much as possible, a Cowes fashionable yachting costume, with a red scarf round her neck; and on her head was a large Dolly Varden hat of white tulle, trimmed with pink roses, that was doubtless the object of envy and admirathat was doubtless the object of envy and admira-tion of all the fishermen's daughters about the place, but which accorded very badly with her sailor-like costume. But from under this won-drous hat abundant tressee of fair hair were plainly visible, and a vague vision of a golden-baired beauty all light and sunshine, health and good humor, passed through Frank's highly impression-able mind, that was only too apt to jump at any conclusion that pleased his fance.

conclusion that pleased his fancy.

"How kind of Laura to come and meet us!" his companion said, as he stepped out of the boat and

went towards her.
And this was indeed Laura, the woman he had egun to think he should himself one of these days fall in love with, and for whom his friend professed such a wonderful admiration.

"She is undoubtedly very handsome," he thought, as he too sprang out of the boat and joined them. "I scarcely wonder now at Howard's strange persistency in coming to this out-of-the-way island."

After a moment's hesitation he approached the young lady, who had now shaken hands with her cousin, and was talking to him with a face all smiles and blushes.

smiles and blushes.

"Permit me, cousin," said Mr. Howard, when
Frank had reached them, "to present to you my
friend, the Master of Rollingford. It was very kind of your father to invite him."

Lady Laura turned to look at him, and did so there was no embarrassment whatever visible in her face, nor blushes, nor yet smiles this time; but her large, piercing gray eyes met his frankly, and, after examining him for a moment in silence, she held out her hand to him, and said, turning with a smile to her cousin:

"You know, John, that any friends of yours are always welcome to Westra. I only hope, sir," she added, turning to the younger man once more, "that you will not bore yourself too much on our

Frank, who no longer felt any shyness, began to examine her attentively, and to study her ap-pearance with a cool and critical eye.

The pleasant impression she had at first produced not?"

"Oh, any number; their name is legion."

"But this Lady Laura is the eldest?"

"Yes, the eldest by a great many years, for the others are quite children. Lord Inganess, the

her figure was good, but she was noot very graceful, and her face, though fair, was too much tanned by exposure to the inclemencies of the weather to ss any very striking charm. Her eyes were oubtless very fine, but there was a cold express in them not altogether pleasing; and her hair whas more red than golden when examined closely—at least so Frank thought as, very much disappointed,

The Castle of Inganess, which they had now nearly reached, struck him as looking very grim and sombre. In olden times it had doubtless been a fine castle, though it must always have presented more the appearance of a fortress than of a mansion; and now it looked like a relic of a former age. Yet and now it looked like a relie of a former age. Let it was not so entirely out of repair either, for the modern windows and newly painted doors looked fresh enough, and gave evidence that it was by no means a picturesque ruin, as one might have at first supposed, but an inhabited home, which inside might perhaps be most comfortable. Yet the tall massive towers, with their little loopholes, and their quaint turrets, which ended in pointed min-arets in the shape of extinguishers, and the lofty slanting roofs of slate, with the turreted walls and high gables, looked most quaint and forbidding.

Behind the castle rose a high hill covered with teather, and to the right of it was a small river which made its way between this hill and another almost as lofty, and emptied its sparkling waters into the sea. Besides the castle and the tall walls into the sea. Besides the castle and the tall walls which protected the small garden behind it, and this river or burn, there was nothing visible on the land side but an indefinite extent of rocky shore, with here and there a bay of white sand, and green fields beyond, which seemed to be but too on lost in uncultivated moorland.

They had now arrived at the entrance, which eemed a very small one for such a mighty pile, and Lady Laura, opening the massive door, admitted our friends into the ancient home of her orefathers.

They entered a small hall which, on coming They entered a small hall which, on coming from the daylight outside, seemed almost dark, and Lady Laura, crossing it, opened a door half concealed in the wainscoting, disclosing a narrow turret-staircase, up which she led the way.

It was a raised stringer or widers which in the

It was a spiral staircase, evidently built in the thickness of a turret, and several of the small loopholes that formerly admitted light to it had been blocked up, and long, modern-looking windows substituted, through which the daylight came on to the old winding the state. on to the old winding stone steps, casting long shadows and making them look, when the sun's rays struck them, all the more worn and decayed. They soon resched a door which admitted them

into a spacious apartment, evidently the hall of the castle. This was a large but gloomy-looking room that had doubtless once been very fine, but which now presented a most faded appearance. The walls were covered with old tapestry, very much worn and moth eaten, representing scenes from the Old Testament and battle-pieces, and above it was a cornice of dark oak, ornamented with rudely carved fruit and flowers, while above the door and windows were carved the arms of the family, each surmounted by an earl's coronet. There were deep wooden seats in the windows, the upper part of which was of stained glass, also displaying the of which was of stained glass, also displaying the family arms. But all these signs of past grandeur only added to the gloom of the hall; damp and age had weakened the flooring, which in many places seemed unsound—almost unsafe, Frank thought, as he cautiously stepped across it; and he also noticed in passing—for he had a wonderfully quick eye, and took things in at a glance—that some attempts had been made to infuse new blood into this dwindling frame by repairing the costly old woodwork here and there with common stained deal, and the fast decaying tapestry with some modern painted material, which but badly imitated the old embroidery; it was like the marriage of a reduced old nobleman to a rich plebeian, each party of the ill-assorted union shrinking away each party of the ill-assorted union shrinking away from the other. "I never was in such a dilapidated old fortress,

for it looks more like a fortress where you would imprison criminals than an inhabited house. I wonder any one can live in such a place," Frank wonder any one can live in such a place, Frank said to himself. But when he went up to one of the windows and looked out with a vague hope that he might soon be safely away, the wonderful view of sea and coast that met his eye obliged him to admit, in spite of himself that, after all, Westra

was not quite such an ugly and barren place. Before him, as far as the eye could reach, stretched a wide expanse of bright blue sea scarcely stretched a wide expanse of bright blue sea scarcely stirred by a ripple. The sun was shining brilliantly, and the cool clear atmosphere rendered every object distinct and well defined. There were no clouds in the dark-blue vault of heaven, there was not the crisp curl of a wave on the still bluer sen, but every where this exhilarating, salt-smelling atmosphere, the drowsy haze of which was only visible when he looked at the distant islands and saw their high cliffs bathed in a roay transparent. saw their high cliffs bathed in a rosy transparent light. Nearer at hand the rich purple and brown shades of the moorlands softened into a tender and beautiful green as they joined the shore. To the right rose the great headland of Noup, that alone stood out dark against the clear sky, forming a stately background to the view in that direction; and on the opposite side the Skea Skerries, with their great masses of rock that rise suddenly out blue waters, looked like those enchanted of the northern seas of which

the old Norwegian legends.

Frank remained for some time standing by that old window lost in amazement at the strange beauty of the scene, and would doubtless have remained still longer had not his companion roused him from his reverie by placing his hand on his shoulder and reminding him that their fair hostess his hand on his

was waiting for him.

He then followed his friend, but with a reluctant step, towards the door which Lady Laura had opened, and which admitted them into the draw-

opened, and which admitted them into the drawing-room of the castle.

This was a smaller room than the one they had
just left, and the bright French paper that covered
the walls, and its more modern-looking furniture,
gave it an air almost of comfort when compared
with the dilapidated and gloomy apartment they
had just quitted; but it still could only be considered comfortable by comparison with the rest of
the house, for the tables and sofas, of the time of

ing-room a large table covered with a white cloth stood in the centre of it, and round it were grouped, some sitting and some standing, about ten or twelve children of different ages, whom Lady Laura introduced to her visitors as her

Lady Laura introduces. The brothers and sisters.

"The children," she then explained, "always have their tea in this room, as my father comes here very often and he likes to see them; but today he is not very well, and he has begged me to

make his excuses to you."

"Shall we not see him, then, Laura?"

"Oh, yes, at dinner," she answered, casting an affectionate glance towards Jack Howard, who had asked this question. "The truth of the matter is," she added, blushing, "that he is not up yet. You know his habits, John, and will therefore not conhim uncivil in not coming to welcome you in

person."

He smiled kindly upon her, and was going to take her hand, when his eyes rested upon a dark figure that was standing near one of the windows,

and which immediately arrested his attention.
"You have a visitor, I see—a young lady. And, by Jove, what a lovely girl!" he added to himselt, as this dark figure moved a few steps forward, when the light fell upon her face. "She is our new governess," said Lady Laura,

evidently not over-pleased by the impression the stranger had made upon her cousin. "She is a French girl whom paps has engaged to teach the children French and music, and take care of them when I am busy about my household duties. Come

here, Marie; I want to introduce you to our visitors," she added, turning to the young lady.

The little French governess advanced towards them with a slow step, and bowed very gracefully when Lady Laura introduced her to them as

when Lady Laura introduced her to them as "Mademoiselle Gautier."

She was indeed, as Jack had previously remarked, a lovely girl, for she could scarcely have been more than a girl, she seemed so young and looked so very innocent as she stood there in the centre of that old-fashioned room, dressed in a simple black alpaca dress, with her lovely and blushing young face modestly bent towards the ground. She was not very tall, but her figure seemed perfect even in this simple and unbecoming costume, so little calculated to set off the appearance of any one. She was dark, and the heavy masses of her black hair, which possessed a wondrous lustre and gloss, were loosely coiled round her small head; but her complexion was very fair, and her forehead, where her blushes did not extend, seemed dazzlingly white. Her features were small but perfect, and her mouth was rosy

and dimpled—one of those mouths one can scarcely look at without longing to kiss.

Both of the gentlemen stood before her unable to say anything, lost in admiration of this lovely to say anything, lost in admiration of this lovely creature, who offered such a strange contrast to the young lady of the house. There was something so sweet and elegant in this simply, almost shabbily, attired young girl, that the finely developed, striking - looking Lady Laura, perfect picture of a northern chieftain's daughter though she was, with her proud mice and housely to will looked with her proud mien and haughty smile, looked

most coarse and vulgar beside her.
Frank Reymond could not but remark this, as refank Reymond could not bus remark tains, as he looked with eyes expressive of the most profound admiration of this little French girl. He had so little expected to see such a perfect specimen of southern beauty in this half-civilized island of the northern seas, that for a few moments he was quite taken by surprise, and began almost to fear that the whole thing must be but a dream of his own vivid imagination; but when he again looked up to reassure himself that this beautiful

looked up to reassure himself that this beautiful girl was not a vision but a wondrous reality, he suddenly staggered back, and was forced to lean for support on the arm of a neighboring chair, to prevent himself from falling.

Marie Gautier, believing that that they were no longer thinking of her, had now raised her eyes and was in her turn contemplating the gentlemen, when Frank suddenly looked up, his gaze met hers, and he was able for the first time, to see her face, for she did not blush nor turn away either this time, but looked steadily at him, enabling him this time, but looked steadily at him, enabling him to see her eyes, which were very large and deep, almond-shaped, and half-vailed by long dark lashes, which added greatly to their beauty.

"Great God!" he exclaimed, almost aloud;
"why she is the very image of the Princess of Tulle!"

(To be continued.)

# THE YELLOW FEVER VISITATION.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS.

THE horrors of the yellow fever visitation in New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and some other Southern cities, continue unabated. The mortality, during the past week, has been frightful, while the pestilence has steadily extended its area, baffling all the efforts to arrest its progress. On September 10th, the number of new cases reported in New as 623, with an average mortality of ninety daily. In Memphis, on the 11th, there were 104 deaths and 277 new cases. At Vicksburg, on the same day, there were seventy-one The latter city, at the date named, was a vast hospital with every chamber occupied. In all these cities the demand for help grows in intensity. In Vicksburg, the number of persons fed daily has In Vicksburg, the number of persons fed daily has been about 14,000. The total daily expenses of the Howard Association and Citizens' Relief Committee are about \$11,000. If the fever continues one month longer, as is likely, with a gradual abatement within that time, from \$150,000 to \$200,000 and about 300,000 rations will be required. Mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows are needed every day to replace those destroyed by order of the Board of Health, on which persons have died.

The Government has supplied tents and rations as far as it has been able to do so; and in New Orleans Government rations are issued to personal applicants.

applicants.
The fever, during the last fortnight, has extended

the First Empire, looked dreadfully stiff and formal, and the dark, almost black, looking pictures that decorated the walls would have made the most cheerful room look gloomy.

When Frank and his friend entered this drawing-room a large table covered with a white cloth in the covered with a white cloth is work of the covered with a white cloth is work of the covered with a white property of the covered with a white cloth is work of the covered with a white cloth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a white loth in the covered with a white loth is work of the covered with a

springs, miss. where death and a treat actively edaily; Brownsville, Tenn.; Hickman, Ky, and other towns. Five thousand Government rations have been sent from Chicago to Canton.

The gloom which pervades the stricken cities is inde-cribable. In New Orieans, Canal Street, the Broadway of the city, is the only thoroughfare that presents anything like an appearance of life. Even here the showing at its best is sombre enough. It is much as though shadowed with a veritable pail. The large and isshionable stores are almost wholly bereft of their customers. The few remaining clerks are lounging listlessly about, gloomy and dejected, and sadly in want of something to do. The people, as is evident, save of a stern necessity, remain at home. Here is the one avenue of all others, too, for the fashionable drives. There are none of the seusi fancy turnouts to be met. There can be no driving for pleasure under the shadows of pestilence. The one thing which casts the final gloom is the appearance of the long and well-nigh continuous lines of funeral processions. Canal Street is the thoroughfare leading to the principal city cemeteries. From the turnings at the various cross streets the dread cavalcades of death are almost constantly fling in. They turn the corners from every quarter; they wind their long and sinuous way—the silent march of the dead—so many shadowy spectres, beckoning all in their train.

The dead are found everywhere. Two tramps, for instance, were found dead in Jackson Square, and not unfrequently bodies are found in obscure, out-of-the-way places, where the victims have crawled and died alone. One very pitiable case, which stands for many, is that of a family in which a child died suddenly; the father, upon looking for his money and jewels, to make purchases for the burial, found that he had been robbed; he went a few hours later to the police station, and while there, giving a description of the jewels to the affidavit, which was almost ready, he rantically rushed from the court-room to his home to attend

the city fires are burned at night for the purification of the atmosphere; but they seem of little avail.

In Memphis the daily scenes are still more terrible, if possible, than in New Or.eans. Our correspondent says, in a description of daily events: "A doctor will go out in the morning with enough cases on his list to keep him busy all day, and so he has to refuse all appeals. I have seen a doctor with women and children on their knees begging him to come to their husbands and fathers and mothers—some of them trying to drag him in. When you go into some of the houses you see horrible sights. I'll never forget one place on Jefferson Street. The whole family—father, mother, and seven children—all were in one room. The father was dead, and his body hung across the bed with his head hanging down, and the black vomit spattered all over the bed and the room. The mother was dying, and the horrible black vomit—it looks like coffee-grounds—was running out of her mouth into the face and breast of one of the children that lay on the floor by the bed. Ught it makes me sick to think of it. All the children but one were down with the fever, and they rolled around on the floor and screamed and groaned so, it seemed as if hell had been moved up on earth. There is no telling the amount of suffering there is there. Many a man has been taken while away from home, and the poor fellow has crawled into some hole, where his body has been found days after, wisted out of all shape, and found only by the horrible smell of the decaying fissh. A number of houses have been broken into, and whole families have been found with the bodies falling to pieces. One of the most horrible things that occurred here was the death of Mrs. Zonanc. She lived on Jefferson Street. The doctor who attended her did not let her family know that it was the yellow iever, and they were told they had better not kins her, but they did, and as they came up one after the other, and gave her the last kins on earth, their lips were stained with that horrible stream o In Memphis the daily scenes are still more terrible.

the more rural dirtricts, where the scare is greatest. A correspondent recently, in journeying by rail, saw at Grand Junction, Tenn., a lady from Memphis alone in the weeds by the side of the track, dying of yellow fever, and three doctors within fitty yards, who refused to go near. Deserted stores, empty houses, abandoned fields and public roads, unmarked by a wagon-track, extended one hundred miles. Greinada, passed in the night, contained a single light, which illuminated the yellow face of a corpse lying on the railway platform.

The total mortality in the stricken district is now stated at 4,800.

# The Dublin Police.

THE annual report of the Dublin Metropolitan The annual report of the Dubin Metropolitan Police for the year 1877 shows a slight improvement in the criminal statistics of the city. There has been a decrease in the number of indictable offenses from 3,477 in 1876 to 3,292 in the last year. The cases summarily dealt with, however, have increased from 43,247 to 44,802. It is worthy of note, when so much public money is expended, and more

demanded for gratuitous education, that of 17.279 male prisoners 4,064 could neither read nor write; 12,115 could read only, or read and write imperfectly; 755 sould read and write well, and 345 had a superior education. Of 9,961 female prisoners 4,763 could neither read nor write; 5,151 could only read or write imperfectly, 39 could read or write well, and eight were of superior education.

## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Tangler Roses are held by experts to be fully as attar iving as those of Syria and European Turkey.

The Hard Wheats grown in Poland, in Southern Russia, in Italy and in Auvergne are used in the manufac-ture of macaroni, vermicelli, semolina and pâtes d'Italic.

Professor Helmholtz has found that he can cure himself of hay-fever—to which he is extremely liable—be occasionally drawing some dilute quinine sulphate solution up his nose and then ejecting it.

Perhaps the most beautiful material employed by the Permaps the most beautist material employed by the button-maker is the shell of the pearl-oyster, familiar as "mother o' pearl." The best variety, and of lustrous whiteness, is found near the coasts of Macassar; while the Archipelage of the Pacific furnishes a shell the pearl matrix of which is black. The Extent of Apiculture in America is so consider

The Extent of Apiculture in Amorica is so considerable that the product of wax in the United States is stated to be 20,000,000 lbs, annually, and increasing—worth in money at least \$6,000,000. Of this about \$700,000 worth are exported, and about \$1,200,000 worth of honey also goes abroad. The total product of honey and wax is worth at present in the United States nearly \$5,000,000. nearly \$5,000,000.

A Distinguished Physician has said that if his pa-tients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast from February till June his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough fruit, and that we injure its finer qualities with sugar and oream. We need the medicinal action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their recollers corrective indusers. cooling, corrective influence.

A Tissue Resembling Fur. - A tissue resembling fur A Tissue Resembling Far.—A tissue resembling fur is produced by taking a warp of cotton and picking upon this alternately a cotton and a fancy woolen or worsted welt; the former is woven two-thread and the latter any desired twill or satin. The cloth is then dyed, raised and finished, and gives so much more the appearance of fur when the woolen welt is very glossy and spun of uneven wool. Fringe, is imitation of feathers, is produced by cutting any desirable material (by preference slik) diagonally into strips or bands; these are then placed in a small machine, fixed upon a table and turned by hand, this machine carrying the bands slowly forward. By covering the middle or one side as deforward. By covering the middle or one side as de-sired, the exposed parts of the band then pass under a wheel or pulley containing needle-points or hooks, re-volving quickly, and which thus opens out the threads upon that part of the band which is unprotected.

To Cover Paper with an Imitation of Ice Crystals Professor Boettger recommends the following method for covering glass or paper with imitation of ice crystals. or covering glass or paper with imitation of ice crystals. A very concentrated solution of sulphate of magnesia, acetate of soda or sulphate of zinc is m xed with dextrine, and a thin layer is painted by means of a blender upon well sized paper or on glass. After drying, the surface will be found to be covered with beautiful mother-of-pearl crystals, which are made to adhere by transmitted light, very beautiful effects. The salts recommended by Boottger are better than metal compounds, being free from poison and not liable to attack from gases contained in the air. Paper thus prepared may also be tested and used for ornamental cards and show-cases. The concentrated solutions brushed is a glass slide of a camera and projected on a screen forms a beautiful class-room experiment in illustration of the laws of crystallization.

Caffeine.—The alkaloid of tea and coffee, which is

Caffeine.—The alkaloid of tea and coffee, which is now much employed in the arts and medicine, is best prepared from tea in the following manner: An infusion of tea is made with hot water, to which a sufficient quantity of basic acctate of lead and a small proportion of ammonia is added for the purpose of precipitating the tannic acid and coloring matter; this is allowed to settle, and the clear liquor is then decanted, and through it is passed sulphureted hydrogen gas long enough to free it of all excess of lead; it is again decanted and filtered, and boiled down to crystallization. Another method is to take black tea, cover it with four times its weight of hot water, and as soon as the leaves have expanded, add an equal weight of freshly slacked lime, mix, and dry over a water-bath. The dry residue is then exhausted with chloroform, which removes the caffeine and some rosin; the latter is got rid of by boiling in hot water, and the caffeine is then expanded to crystallization. Caffeine. - The alkaloid of tea and coffee, which is

Incrustations on Brick Walls .- Incrustations brick walls of houses and bridges in New York City and Central Park is an evil which has occupied the attention of architects and builders to a considerable degree, and of architects and builders to a considerable degree, and efforts have been made to prevent it. Mr. William Trantwine, of Philadelphia, attributes the cause of the incrustation to the very general habit of using coal for baking the bricks and burning the lime. The coal always contains more or less sulphur, which yir sulphurous acid on combustion and also sulphur very permeate the clay of the kiln or the limestone, for sulphates of magnesia, lime, and other bases, the bricks become wet, these sulphates, being so the arc dissolved by the penetrating moisture, and in the dry weather succeeding storms the solution evaporating from the surface leaves the bricks coated with the well-known and unsightly incrustation. Mr. Trantwise

known and unsightly increasation. Mr. Trantwise suggests as a remedy the substitution of wood for coal as fuel, the avoidance of magnetian limestones and the employment of a small amount of baryta in the line used for mortar. He thinks that in this way the evil

Fellowships at the Johns Hopkins University .-Fellowships at the Johns Hopkins University.— There are twenty fellowships at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, each yielding \$500 a year, which are awarded by the trustees on the nomination of the Faculty, as nearly on the first of June as may be practicable. The object of this foundation is to give to a few scholars of promise the opportunity to prosecute fur-ther studies, under favorable circumstances, and likewise to open a career for those who propose to follow scientific and literary callings. The University expects to be benefited by the presence and influence of the fellows, and by their occasional services. From among the number it hopes to secure from time to time some of its teachers. The appointments for the year 1878-1879 have just been made at Baitimore, and indicate a gratifying distribution of scholarships over the various States of the country. The following are the subjects upon which the candidates were examined: Political sciences, Greek, Sanskrit, biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, physiology, and Greek history. Twenty fellowships were conferred upon scholars representing fourteen States of the Union. The chief work will be in biology, including a careful examination of the forma, structure and functions of animals; and to this the to be benefited by the presence and influence of the fellows, and by their occasional services. From among in ology, including a careta examinate of the form, structure and functions of animals; and to this the studies of chemistry and natural philosophy are tributary. French and German are essential parts of this course, It will extend through three years, and will serve as an excellent preparation for any medical school of the country.

# PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Texas Express Company has sent \$1,000

WENDELL PHILLIPS is too infirm to travel far s season, and will lecture only a few times near

THE Pope has ordered a massive gold crown, decorated with jewels, to be presented to King Menelik, of Shoa, South Abyssinia.

M. Bois Dunois has bequeathed \$400,000 to be spent in popular and lay instruction in the two poorest prondissements of Paris.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, it is reported, refused attend the services at Notre Dame Cathedral on the inversary of the death of Thiers.

Kossuth's Minister of Education, Bishop Horvath, of Trebinje, the most emisent of Hungarian historians, died recently at Carlsbad, aged sixty-nine. REV. DR. H. H. TUCKER, the former Chancellor

of the Georgia State University, has become a in the Shorter Baptist Female College at Rom

DR. ANNIE E. FISHER, who has been studying medicine in Europe, has been appointed lecturer diseases of children, at the Boston University Med School.

WE are indebted to Copelin, the photographic artist of Chicago, for a number of excellent photographs of scenes connected with the late Firemen's Tournament, received too late for publication

THE Duchess of Leeds is a member of the School Board of Stapleford, England. She was elected on the formation of the Board over a year ago, and has been very constant in her attendance. She was recently

MISS ANNA V. RAPER, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is a young lady who never had a headache in her She has completed a classical and law course and admitted as an attorney to practice in the Supreme of Michigan

The Belgian Royal Quadrennial prize of 25,000fr. for the best work on the national history, has been awarded to M. Alphonse Wauters for his publication on "Commusal Liberties: an Essay on their Origin and Development in Belgium, the North of France, and on the Banks of the Rhine."

AT Bombay, Maharani Surnomoye, since 1871, has spent in charity one-sixth of her whole income. To the famine sufferers she has given over £20,000, and to other objects of charity over £50,000. A solemnity was held at Bombay recently for the purpose of invher with the insignia of the Imperial Order of Crown of India, in recognition of her noble work.

The heirship to the estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick, of England, which has been in Chancery for over a century, is said to have been traced to Thomas Chadwick, of West Philadelphia, who is a robust old gentleman of seventy years. The trial of the case is to occur at London in October, and he has been notified to appear. The fortune reaches the enormous sum of \$37,500,000.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, of the Theo-PROFESSOR SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, of the Theo-logical Seminary at Newton, Mass., is mentioned as a probable successor to the office of President of Vassar College. He was graduated at Colby University, and is about fitty-five years of age. For many years be filled the historical pulpit of the First Baptist Church of Providence, R. I., and is a scholar of rare attainments.

THE annual Congress of Women will be in ses-THE annual Congress of Women will be in ses-sion in Frovidence, R. L, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Miss Brackett and Mrs. Emily Forman will read papers on education; Mrs. Maria L. Owen, and Mrs. Mary Treat, both botanists, on science; Mrs. Kato Newell Daggett, of Chicago, the president of the associa-tion, and Miss Helen L. Eastman, on art; Miss Abby W. May, Mrs. Diaz, Mrs. E. S. Turner, Mrs. Wilbour and others, on social science topics.

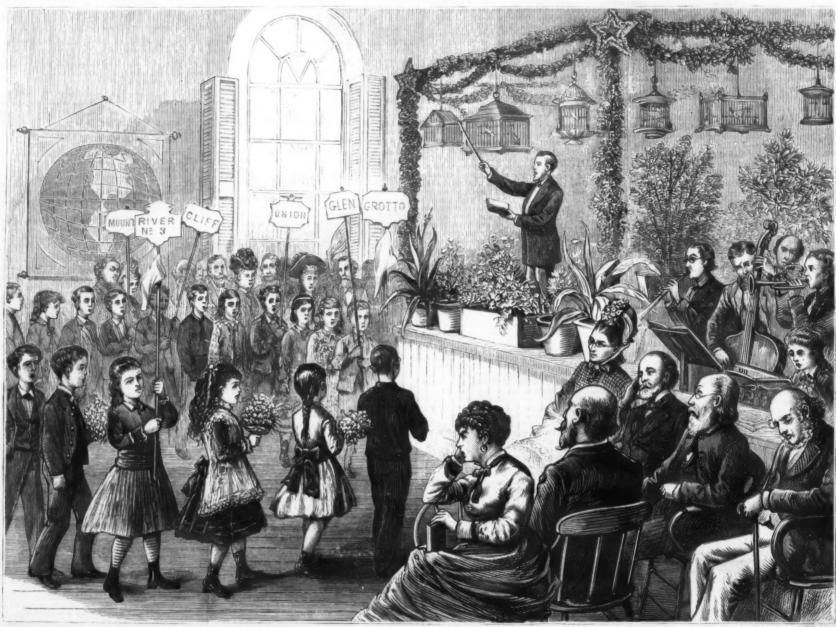
MR. RANIBRI VILANOVA, a distinguished Span-MR. RANIERI VILANOVA, a distinguished Span-ish composer and pianist, resident in New York, and well-known as a teacher of singing, has just returned from a three-mouths' trip abroad. During a brief stay in his native country he was honored with many flatter-ing receptions and banquets. He intends giving a series of concerts in the city during the coming musical season, when he will be aided by a number of his former pupils, now ranked among the best amateur singers.

Society at Moscow has been greatly excited by the trial for trigamy of Alexander Nikiforoff Budd, an influential Government functionary, moving in the very best circles. The last sitting of the court lasted till midslight, when the defendant was found guilty, and ordered to be exiled for life to the province of Irkutsk, Siberia. The court was crowded with aristocratic ladies, who manifested the deepest concern for the "poor unfortunate fellow," as they termed him during the trial.

Among recent notable deaths from yellow fever Among recent notable deaths from yellow fever in Memphis was that of Rev. Charles C. Parsons, rector of Grace Church, and Chaplain of the Chickasaw Guarda. He was a West Rointer, and served gallantly in the Union army through four years of the war, coming out of the service as a colonel of artillery. He was the idol almost of the youth of Memphis, and had won upon the hearts of the city as no stranger had ever done in the space of two brief years. He is a martyr to his zeal and bravery during this terrible plague. In his death is presented a paradox which should touch the hearts of a nation. He died for the people against whom he hadjought.

THE Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Caldwell, who has THE Rev. Dr. Samuel I. Caldwell, who has been elected President of Vassar College, to succeed the late Professor Raymond, is a native of Newburyport, Mara, and is fifty-seven years of aga. He is a graduate of Colby University, Maine, and of the Newton Theological School. At the close of his theological course he became paster of a Baptist Church at Bangor, and went from that place to Providence, where he served for several years as the pastor of the First Baptist Church. A few years ago he accepted a professorship at the Newton Theological School, which he holds at the present time. He is distinguished in his denomination. He is distinguished in his denomination present time. He is distinguished in his denomination for wide and accurate scholarship, and is especially eminent in historical studies. He has been connected with institutions of learning for many years, as teacher and director, thus acquiring experience which especially fits him for his new post.

THE recent celebration of the silver wedding of THE recent celebration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of the Belgians was made the occasion of a general holiday among their subjects. Brussels was decorated with flags and flowers, and nu-merous receptions were held at the palace. The Queen was presented with a golden crown set with brilliants and a splendid vail of Belgian lace by Madama Auspach, the wite of the Burgomaster of Brussela, in the name of the women of Belgium. The Queen acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms and said the demonstration the women of Belgium. The Queen acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms, and said the demonstration would be the most precious souvenir of her life. The King received a magnificent silver covered cup, with handle, sent him by the Prince of Wales. The cup is elaborately chansed, and on the front of it is this inscription: "Leopold IL, King of the Belgians, on his silver wedding. From his most affectionate cousin, Albera Edward, Prince of Wales, Aug. 22d, 1878."



MASSACHUSETTS .- A SUNDAY MORNING IN THE SPIRITUALISTS' MRETING-HOUSE AT BOSTON-EXERCISES OF THE CHILDREN. FROM A SKETCH BY E. R. MORSE.



NEW YORK CITY. - THE HEART OF THE RETAIL TRADE ON THE EAST SIDE -- GRAND STREET SPATION, ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED HAILROAD. -- SEE PAGE 62.

## MISS ADA CAVENDISH.

M ISS ADA CAVENDISH commenced her

M ISS ADA CAVENDISH commenced her theatrical career at an early age, and prior to going to London she played in the English provinces. She made her first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, under the management of Mr. Henry Nye Chart, where she gained much of that most essential stage finesse known as confidence. She was only fitteen years of age when she ventured to face a Sussex audience, and though at first she was excessively timid and nervous, she was in a good school to prepare her for the ordeal of a metropolitan theatre. Thither, however, she hastened her footsteps in 1863, where, having satisfactorily negotiated with Mr. Charles Selby for an appearance at the new Royalty Theatre, she made her bow at this pretty little house, August 31st, 1863, as Sellina Scroggs, in that outrageous piece of buffoonery "The Pirates of Putney." Her reception was hearty, and she made a very favorable impression through the admirable manner in which she acted the lawyer's daughter—a part by no means a fair test of her capacity; yet Miss Cavendish did perfectly right in conforming to circumstances.

On the 28th of September following she

stances.

On the 28th of September following she first attracted considerable attention, and this was in her chaste and refined development of the character of Venus, in Burnand's 'Ixion', Or, the Man at the Wheel,' in which she was the very beau-ideal of the youthful scholar whose imagination was fed by Ovid. This piece had a long and prosperous run, and drew to the Dean Street Cabinet all manner of people from every part of the kingdom.

This piece had a long and prosperous run, and drew to the Dean Street Cabinet all manner of people from every part of the kingdom.

Miss Cavendish subsequently made a great hit at the Haymarket with Mr. Sothern, in Westland Marston's "Hero of Romance," a success which was more than confirmed by her dignified impersonation of Mrs. Pinchbeck, in Mr. Tom Robertson's comedy of "Home," in which she appeared in January, 1869. In August, 1871, the Gaiety Theatre was opened under the management of Mr. Walter Montgomery, for a short but disastrous season. Miss Cavendish was a member of the company, and played a series of leading parts with the greatest success, one of them being Rosalind in "As You Like It." On Monday, October 11th, 1871, she appeared as the maneuvring Miss Featherstone, in Cheltnam's adaptation of a French piece under the title of "The Match-maker." The character was one of those trivialities common to the stage, but was so effective in her hands that she filled in the small outline with varied and forcible detail, in which she combined a keen sense of humor with elegance and simplicity of manner. Occasionally in the following year we find Miss Cavendish chiefly at morning performances, but on the 27th of March ensuing she transferred her services to the Court Theatre, far west at Chelsea, where she came out as Estelle, in Marston and Wills's play of "The Broken Speli," in which she displayed great force, intensity and dramate power. Her look in the concluding scene was fraught with romarkable terror, and the struggle of the soul held captive by bonds which she could neither resist nor forego was conveyed with much subtlety and depth.

In 1873 Miss Cavendish became lessee of the Olympic Theatre, and in the May of that year was produced, under her management. Wilkie Collins's celebrated drama of "The New Magdalen," in which she undertook the principal character, Mercy Merrick, with a success which has made her name famous throughout England. In London, this play ran through the season, and was then take

MISS ADA CAVENDISH AS "MERCY MERRICK," IN "THE NEW MAGDALEN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.

The London boards on the 11th of January, 1874, at the Charing Cross Theatre, with equal approbation.

Miss Cavendish made her first appearance in the United States on Monday evening, September 9th, at the Broadway Theatre at Thirtieth Street, under

MISS ADA CAVENDISH AS "MERCY MERRICK," IN "THE NEW MAGDALEN."-FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.

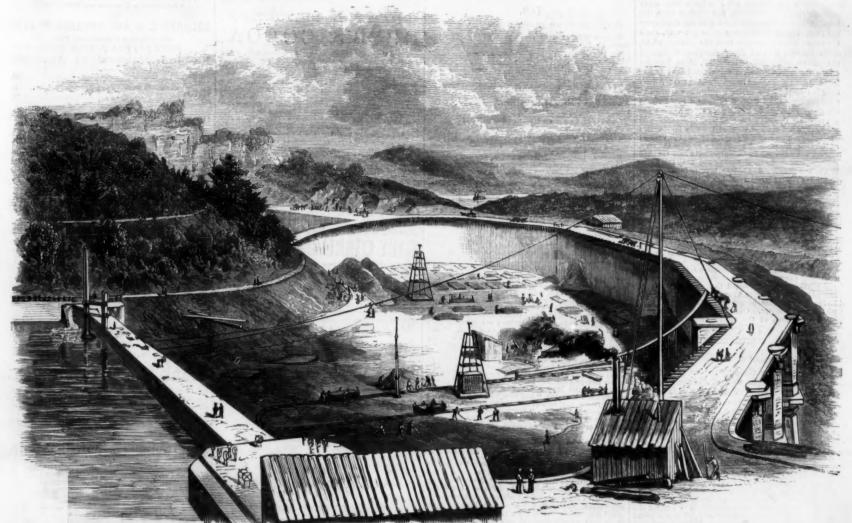
marvelous fidelity, representing with full effect the struggle between conscience and interest in the closing scene, and blending with signal effect tenderness and pathos with

# A SPIRITUALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

CHILDREN'S EXERCISES.

CHILDREN'S EXERCISES.

IT was in Boston, Mass. It was Sunday, and the beils were knolling to church. Amid the deep-tongued callers to prayer arose strains of gay and festive music. Hervé, Offenbach, Lecocq! Ungodly music at noon-tide on the Sabbath! Forbid it Heaven and the Hub! My curiosity was aroused. I would seek the source of this profane revelry. Ascending three flights of stairs, my progress was arrested by a grim-looking Cerberus. "What's going on here?" I demanded. "This is Decoration Sunday," was his reply; and seeing that my features wore a puzzled and still inquiring look, he added: "This is an assemblage of children of Spiritualists." My eyes gave wonder. "The children of believers in Spiritualism hold their exercises here every Sunday; you can step in and see. Ten cents, it you please." A polite elder came forward and asked me to follow him. I followed that Spiritualist until I found myself in a large, lolly, well-ventilated apartment, the centre portion of which was filled with children seated on forms, around them on chairs their parrents, guardians and friends. A raised platform stood at one end of the room, tastefully decorated with shrubs and flowers, while amongst the green leaves were suspended brass cages containing canary and other singing birds, who gleefully twittered "melodious madrigals." At the other extremity of the apartment was a railed gallery, over which hung the portrait of a gray-bearded Spiritualist pilgrim. "Human Nature is Divine" was written upon the wall, and so conspicuously as perpetually to entrap the gaze. Banners, at equal distances were held aloft by the children, each engraven with a symbolical word. I cannot pay high tribute to the general appearance of the on-lookers. They were, for the most part, hard-featured, stern, uncompromising-looking men. The "swell" medium was an emacated, hollow-eyed, saffron-hued lady, of disagreeable, if not of repulsive, aspect. Near me sat on extrary-eyed women, who stared vacantly into space, and as I happened to be within range, I



in numbers," the more advanced flooding us with dull and dreary dialogue. Then came the target-march, the children bearing their bannerets and evolutionizing with military precision. I did not wait to hear the address from the Spiritual pilgrim; and when I discovered that there were to be no manifestations or dark séances, and that there was not the ghost of a chance of beholding the effigy of my mother-in-law's aunt, or of being informed of the whereabouts of Captain Kidd's treasure, I vanished like the apparition of Hamlet's father—I went below.

## RAPID TRANSIT ON THE EAST SIDE. THE GRAND STREET STATION.

THE New York Elevated Railway is rapidly perfecting its East Side line from the South Ferry to Sixty-seventh Street. The more important stations are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and the traveling public will speedily be afforded the full advantages of the line. Trains will run from & A. M. to midnight, and on very short "headway" during the busy hours of the day. The stations are all elegant structures, each expressly adapted for its location, and fitted with every appointment for the comfort and con-venience of passengers. That at Grand Street, venience of passengers. That at Grand Street, which we illustrate this week, is exceedingly commodious, and will give a good idea of all. They are generally in the Swiss châlet style of architecture, though less ornate than those of the Metropolitan Railway. Iron is the principal material in their construction, and they are substantially fire-proof. Every precaution has been taken for the safety of passengers, and accidents are wholly inexcusable. Separate waiting -rooms are provided for ladies, and all details of construction have been attended to with ability and thoroughness.

and all details of construction have been attended to with ability and thoroughness.

In the immediate vicinity of the Grand Street station are some of the most important mercantile establishments in the city. The locality is the heart of the retail trade, on the populous "East Side," and accessible by many lines of cars. Coogan Brothers have, on the corner of Grand Street and the Bowery, one of the largest furniture warerooms in the city, from which the plainest or most expensive taste may be gratified. Manufacturing all their own goods, the purchaser has one less profit to pay, and their schedule of prices furnishes information which, together with their popular "Instalment plan," has gratified thousands of castomers in these hard times. The Coogan manufactory is at Canton, which, together with their popular "instalment plan," has gratified thousands of outsomers in these hard times. The Coogan manufactory is at Canton, Ohio, and from it is supplied another large sales room of the same firm in another part of the city. Waller & McSorley are leaders among the dry goods dealers on the East Side, and their establishment has a deserved popularity among the purchasing public. Scarcely anything in the way of ladies' wearing apparel, from a shoe-lace to an expensive shawl or complete costume, together with house-keeping goods, but may be found in their extensive steek. They publish semi-annually, April and October, a handsomely illustrated catalogue of new styles and goods, which enables their customers at a distance to clothe themselves as cheaply and correctly as the re-idents of the city. Goods are sent to any part of the country by mail or express, and special attention is given to sales by correspondence. Further down Grand Street we come to the store of Samuel Cohn, who has the exclusive agency on the East Side for Burt's world-famous fine shoes. Altogether, from Broadway to the East River, Grand Street is one of the main arteries of city retail trade, and its busy throng is never-ending, never-resting.

## EDEN PARK AND ITS ATTRACTIONS, CINCINNATI.

A MONG the places of resort in Cincinnati which A should not escape the attention of visitors is Eden Park, situated upon the beautiful hilltops, at the eastern part of the city. After a long drive through the city, northerly, you emerge upon Gilbert Avenue, then shortly turning to the right enter the Park through a handsome stone gateway. Here the scene quickly changes from the glaring, white, dusty avenue, with its dingy slaughter-houses, in the hollow to the left, and the tall, bleak hillsides on the right, to a beautiful drive, lined with shady trees and sloping greensward on either side. road is forked by the basin. Tourists are advised to take the right hand branch first, as it leads round road is forked by the basin. Tourists are advised to take the right hand branch first, as it leads round the sloping hillside up to the cozy stone house upon a pretty knoil, called the "Shelter House." This commands a beautiful view of the city far below; of Mount Auburn on the hilltops across the valley; of the Ohio River, as it winds its way past the city spanned by the beautiful Suspension and railroad bridges, and loses itself among the green hills far to the westward. At another turn it commands a splendid view of nearly the whole Park and of Mount Adams on the right. As you drive round the gravel road you presently come upon a vista stretching far up the Ohio, and far across to the green-shores of Kentucky, with her cozy little city of Covington. Taking the left hand branch at the fork, in a minute you are where this avenue forks again. The music-stand is on the hillside to the left. Here is the reservoir, the north basin, filled with water, with its fountain out in the centre spouting aloft its silvery sprays. Upwards of two hundred men are employed in the basin breaking rock, mixing the cement, and covering the bottom. It is expected that the work will be completed in a few months, when Cincinnati will have two immense basins on which to depend for its supply of water. Our illustration gives a comprehensive idea of the entire operation of constructing this fine specimen of architectural skill.

# Reminiscences of Mozart.

A GREAT Italian violin-player - a lady, by the way-came to Vienna, and secured the Emperor's patronage for her concert. Mozart, always ready to assist an artiste, undertook to write a sonata for her, and put off composing it till the night before the She asked that she might at least have concert. ber part to study. He sent it to her on the morning of the concert, but he had no opportunity to put his own on paper. The concert went off successfully that night, and the sonata was executed without even a reliearsal. The Emperor was there in the royal box—the concert was given in the Opera House—and looked down at the conductor through his loggraptic. He knew both the strength and the House—and looked down at the conductor through his lorgnette. He knew both the strength and the weakness of his chapel master, and, suspecting that weakness of his chapel master, and, suspecting that Mozart had no notes before him, sent to him for the score. When the shees were brought, it was found that only the lines of the bars had been committed to paper. "May it please your Majesty," said Mozart, "there was not a single note lost." We will druggists.

Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week. Those having use two fowe pounds per week. Those having use two five pounds per week. Those having use the five per week. Those having use

know how the young prodigy played for Marie Antoinette, but of a more characteristic interview we dhave, unfortunately, but little record. One day to Mozart's friend, Prince Lichnowsky, insisted of a starting from Vienna, and taking a tour into north Germany. The triends vilted Leipzig and Dreaden at was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was presented to the King. Frederick the Great leaves the was excelent to his dreary capital, olfered Mozart a pension of 3,000 dollars a year if he would remain, but he refused. One memorable ancedote is told of that visit to the north. Mozart had gone from Berlin to Dreaden, and was returning back under the water his usual question on coming to astrange place: "What music was being given?" The waiter said that the German opers and just begun,—an opera called "Die Entfahrung" but he could not remember the composer's man. Before his sentence was well finished Mozart was gone, had reached the theatre, and was astanding at the door of the pit in his traveling-dreas. As the opera went on, he pushed his way till he came, and nearer to the orchestra. Every one was now looking at the uncount figure, dusty and travel stained, beating time and humming the air of an opera that, Mozart coult grave the core proved to be wrong. The series and nearer to the orchestra. Every one was now looking at the uncount figure, dusty and travel young the control of the performers got so embarrassed at the idea of singing before the composer hast not hone of the performers got so embarrassed at the idea of singing before the composer hast not hone of the performers got so embarrassed at the idea of singing before the composer hast not hone of

## Accidents from Machinery.

THE French Government has upon several occasions, since the alteration of the laws regulating the use of steam machines, published statistics of the use of steam machines, published statistics of the accidents which have been caused by them each year. These returns, very carefully prepared, like all the statistical work done by the French Government, but not brought down to date, deal with the four years between 1873 and 1876 inclusive; and from them it appears that there were 123 accidents (30 in 1873, 32 in 1874, 24 in 1875, and 35 in 1876), which resulted in the death of 145 persons, 193 others being more or less severely injured. Most of the severe accidents were due to the use of boilers which had no inner grate. Only three accidents were caused by the explosion of the boiler of railway engines, and in neither of these cases was there any loss of life. There are fewer accidents in the very large factories than in the second and third-rate establishments, though when they do happen they have more disastrous results than any of the others, because of the large number of people employed. At least one-fifth of the accidents have been due to the want of water in the boiler; but in many cases it has been impossible to speak positively to the cause. Of the 145 fatal cases, 14 are set down to defects of construction, three to the bad quality of the metal, 27 to excessive wear, 23 to corrosion of the sides of the boiler, three to overpressure, 23 to the want of water, 14 to the carelessness of the stoker, and six to insufficient cleaning. The number of these accidents might, by increased care and watchfulness, be reduced; but the returns vary little from one year to aucher, and, as upwards of 40,000 steam machines are at work, the biil of mortality is not so heavy as it is in some other countries. accidents which have been caused by them each

# FUN.

THE rag-picker's story-the cellar.

THE cucumber does its best fighting after it's

No, boys, you can't play ball on Paris green this Poets, beware! There stanza shotgun in our sanctum.

"Northing has so many ties binding it to earth as a railroad."

A VOLUME that will bring tears to your eyes—A volume of smoke.

LET there be an end to the paipable faisehood that figures won't 11g.

ALLOWING the "blues" to master you is azure way of cutting your life short.

RASPER, being told he looked seedy and asked what business he was in, replied: "The hardware business; look at my wardrobe."

"What are Prussia's terms?" asked a visitor, referring to the San Stefano Treaty. "Two dollars a year, in advance," replied the abstracted editor.

FLOWERS have Spring openings. Coal-holes in the sidewalks have Fall openings, and Summer very dangerous. They Autumn murder the man who invented them.

A MELTING fast-day sermon being preached in a country church. all wept except one man, who, on being asked why he did dot weep as well as the rest, replied, "Oh, I belong to another parish."

being asked why he did dot weep as well as the rest, replied, "Oh, I belong to another parish."

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